The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,491.

State Library

STAND FROM UNDER!

SLAUGHTER! | SLAUGHTER! | SLAUGHTER!

MAMMOTH

OUR GREAT BREAK IN PRICES is the greatest cut ever made in America. Never, in the history of the Clothing business in Louisville, has there been such an opportunity to buy Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters and Warm Winter Suits for Men's, Boys' and Children's wear as we shall offer at this Great Slaughter Sale. Come to the slaughter, for slaughter it is in its truest sense as applied to values. Every Overcoat and Winter Suit reduced from 40 to 60 per cent. from former prices. Ask no questions; we are determined to close out the last winter garment on our tables before February 1. KEINHANS & SIMONSON.

A CYCLONE OF LOW PRICES SEEMS

To Have Struck Our OVERCOATS, Which Means About Half Price.

Men's Heavy Gray Overcoats, $3; now $1 50.
Men's Heavy Black Petersham Overcoats, $4; now $2.
Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats, $5 and $6; now $3 50.
Men's Heavy Extra Long Overcoats, $7; now $4 50.
Men's Heavy All-wool Overcoats, $10 and $12; now $7 85.
Men's Heavy Ulsters, $12; now $7 75.
Men's Heavy All-wool Cassimere Overcoats, $14; now $9 50.
Men's Heavy Imported Cassimere Overcoats, $15; now $10.

Nor is the great slaughter sale of prices confined to cheap and medium grades, but all fine custom-made Overcoats are marked at about the usual prices charged for medium qualities, and the regular $18, $20, $25 and $30 Overcoats can now be had at $12 50, $13 50 and $18 75. Our prices for Overcoats and Ulsters should sell them in August. We are losing lots of money, but sell the goods we must, at all hazards.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

EXPLANATION.

Why we make such a sacrifice on our goods is that we have in stock $75,000 worth more of winter suits and overcoats than we should have at this season of the year. WE WANT MONEY! MONEY WE MUST HAVE! To get it WE MUST SLAUGHTER! SLAUGHTER we are going into in earnest, and will make business red-hot, and will sell lots of goods at cost, lots of goods away below cost, and lots of goods at one-half price. Altogether we shall lose lots of money, but our experience teaches us that the first loss is the best. So we will, regardless of consequences, unload. Where the largest cut in prices occurs is not from any fault of the goods, but because we have larger lines or broken lots. This sale is for the retail trade only. We reserve the right to refuse our competitors these bargains, for bargains they are, and we will not, under any circumstances, sell them to benefit rival Clothing Houses.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

READ HOW MEN'S SUITS SUFFER!

The greatest cut in prices ever seen! Nothing like the value we are now giving has ever been known in the world! We can not keep the goods; they must be sold; and, in many instances, Suits will be offered at this great slaughter sale at one-half their real value.

Men's Strong Suits, $5; now $3 50.
Men's Strong Suits, $7; now $3 50.
Men's Strong Suits, $8; now $4 50.
Men's All-wool Suits, $10 and $12; now $6 25.
Men's Fine All-wool Suits, $13 and $14; now $8 75.
Men's Custom-made Suits, $15; now $10 50.
Men's Suits, imported goods, $17; now $12 50.
Men's Suits, fine imported goods, $20; now $14 75.
Men's Imported Corkscrews, $25; now $18 75.

Clothing men are particularly requested to come and learn our low prices. They are open for the word's inspection.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

Boys' and Children's Clothing

Great Slaughter in Prices.

There is not a Boys' or Children's Suit or Overcoat in our house that has not been reduced. Fine, medium and low-priced all served alike. No regard has been paid to the desirability. The object to be attained was to mark them at prices that would make them sell---make people buy them, whether they wanted them for this winter or not. Delays are usually considered dangerous or foolish, but the person who has deferred buying an Overcoat or Suit for his Big Boy or Little Boy is in great luck, for with the money it usually requires to buy your boy a Suit you can now get him both Suit and Overcoat. Many styles, in which the sizes have broken, have been marked at half price. If, by chance, you should succeed in fitting your boy in these lots, your will get two dollars' worth for one.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

BOYS' SUITS & OVERCOATS.

Boys' Suits, ages thirteen to sixteen, $6, now $4.
Boys' Suits, ages thirteen to sixteen, $9, now $5 50.
Boys' Suits, ages thirteen to Sixteen, $10, now $6.
Boys' Suits (Dress), ages thirteen to sixteen, $12, now $8 50.
Boys' Suits (fine imported goods), $15 and $18, now $10.
Boys' Overcoats $5 00, now $2 50.
Boys' Overcoats $7 00, now $4 50.
Boys' Overcoats $9 00, now $5 75.
Boys' Overcoats $10 00, now $6 00.
Boys' Overcoats $12 00, now $6 00.

All of our fine Boys' Overcoats go. Nothing reserved.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.

Child's Overcoat, $2 00, now $1 25.
Child's Overcoat, $2 50, now $1 50.
Child's Overcoat, $3 50, now $2 50.
Child's Overcoat, $5 00, now $3 50.

All of our fine plush trimmed Children's Overcoats, which we sold in the early part of the season for $12, will be sold at this GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE AT HALF PRICE, or $6.

It is impossible for us to give more than a few prices in each department. Space will not permit it. But no store is so easy to visit and get at prices as ours.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

6,500 PANTS DOWN!

Bargains, Bargains.

Bargain No. 1.---Pantaloons that sold for $2 down to $1.
Bargain No. 2.---Pantaloons that we sold for $3 00, down to $1 75.
Bargain No. 3.---Pantaloons, custom-made, $4 00, down to $2 50.
Bargain No. 4.---Pantaloons, imported goods, $5 00, down to $3 25.
Bargain No. 5.---Pantaloons, fine goods, $6 00, down to $4 00.
Bargain No. 6.---Pantaloons, fine dress, $7 00, down to $4 50.

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

A GUARANTEE.—We will guarantee every dollar's worth of goods you buy to be less in price than any concern in the city or State, or money will be refunded, and will pay you for the trouble of looking. Let no one ask for credit at the prices at which we offer goods. We dislike to refuse. Our long experience in business has taught us that some are a little sensitive on this point. By not asking, you are sure not to be offended. KLEINHANS & SIMONSON.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING, HAT AND CAP HOUSE

"TOWER PALACE,"

KLEINHANS & SIMONSON. 424 TO 430 WEST MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. C. R. MABLEY, SPECIAL.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOAT BARGAINS!

Underwear Bargains.

One week's business should suffice to close out our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats. The quality of the stock was never better, yet the prices are reduced $2 to $8 per Overcoat.

The bargain table of Underwear is being added to daily.

OAK HALL.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,

Fourth and Jefferson.

FOUNDERY.

PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS

A SPECIALTY.

Send for List.

GRAINGER & CO.

Tenth Street, Louisville.

TuThS&Su

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 7, 1884.

THE Western Bank has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on demand.

HENRY HURTER, Cashier.

Dividend No. 20.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 7, 1884.

THE Western Insurance Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on demand.

HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

PIANOS

HINZEN & ROSEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS

ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music, No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of

Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c.....3 00

Screened for family use.

Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,

Between Main and Market.

Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.

Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED

Miners AND Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00
Winifrede, 14c	3 25
Laurel, 14c	3 00
Kentucky, 9c	2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c	2 00
Gannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.
ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley / Cross Creek / Lackawanna / Wilkesbarre	$8 50 per ton.
Lehigh Anthracite	$9 00 per ton.

Telephone connection. Main office 215 W. Jeff. st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

Having sold the very large stock of Pianos and Organs ordered for the holidays, my immense warerooms have been filled with an entirely new and fresh stock of

THE FINEST

Pianos and Organs

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

all of which are offered for sale at the very lowest prices and on terms to suit all purchasers.

Su We & Sa

LADIES' BOOTS.

$2.50

Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots

Reduced from $3 to $2 50. These are big bargains.

CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) $2 50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,

360 Fourth St.,

Second door north of Jefferson Street.

se15 Sa&Wely-1p

Should Be In Every Family

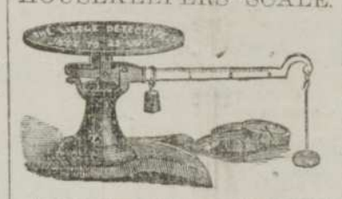
To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective

—OR—

HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE.



The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

The Scale can not be sent by mail, but will be by us neatly boxed and shipped by Express to such Express office as the subscriber may direct. *The subscriber must pay the conveyance* on delivery. Remit to us by money order or registered letter. Address

Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.

Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

PUBLIC SALES.

Commissioner's Sale of a Splendid Lincoln County Farm and of Other Lands.

Lincoln Circuit Court. Lavinia C. Montgomery, Guardian, etc., vs. Helen D. Montgomery, etc.—Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a judgment of sale herein, at the special January term, 1884, the undersigned Commissioner will, at the residence of the late Dr. T. B. Montgomery, in the suburbs of Stanford, Ky.,

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1884,

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, sell for the purpose of division among the heirs of said Montgomery, to the highest bidder at public auction the following lands:

First—The home tract of 522 A., 3 R. and 25 poles. This is a superior body of bluegrass land, on a rifle of the town of Stanford, and has upon it a large and magnificent brick residence, as well as all other necessary improvements. The place will first be offered in three parcels as follows: 1. A parcel of 204 A., 2 R. and 5 P., including residence. 2. A parcel of 153 A., 2 R. and 12 P. 3. A parcel of 164 A., 3 R. and 8 P. The place will then be offered in two parcels, the first of 269 A. and 26 P., embracing the mansion house; the second of 223 A., 2 R. and 39 P.; and finally the place will be offered as a whole, and finally that bid will be accepted which realizes the most money.

Second—An undivided half of the farm of 281 acres, near Crab Orchard, Ky., on which Whitley Montgomery, Esq., now resides.

Third—A tract of knob land, about 160 acres, on the headwaters of Green river, in Lincoln county, adjoining M. L. Richards, W. Cain and others.

Fourth—A lot in the town of Stanford, Ky., adjoining N. C. Saufley, T. W. Miller and others.

Terms.—For farm near Stanford a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months. For the other lands a credit of 6 and 12 months, in equal installments. Bonds required with good security, payable to Commissioner, bearing 6 per cent. from day of sale and having effect of judgments. W. G. WELCH,

ja9,12,16,19 Master Commissioner L. C. C.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING No. 25.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1884, at 12 M., for the following work, viz:

BRICK.—For furnishing the city of Louisville with two million brick for the Eastern District and two million brick for the Western District.

CEMENT.—For furnishing the city of Louisville with two thousand barrels cement for the Eastern District and two thousand barrels cement for the Western District.

BROKEN STONE.—For furnishing the city of Louisville with broken stone for McAdam repairs in the Eastern and Western Districts.

For furnishing the city of Louisville with cast and wrought iron, with cement pipe and stoneware pipe for the Eastern and Western Districts.

The above material will be furnished in accordance with the specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

Bidders and representatives of the press are invited to attend the opening of the bids.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1884.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., OF KY., January 9, 1884.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and officers for the current year, will be held at the company's office on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. old and true time.

ja9 dtja24 L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1884, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

ja10 dtf W. H. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 7, 1884.

THE annual election for directors of the Louisville Banking Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Monday, Jan 14, 1884.

W. J. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY BANK, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5, 1884.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held on Monday, Jan. 14, 1884, at the office of the bank, at 11 A. M.

W. TILLMAN, Cashier.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the New Galt House Company will hold their annual meeting at the Galt House on the 14th day of January next (second Monday) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year.

Jan. 4, 1884. A. R. COOPER, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY

BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS of ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. *None of their Salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles.* Too great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited, probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the venders of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my29 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE business of the late W. Wyatt, Undertaker, s. w. cor. Jefferson and Seventh sts., will continue under the same firm name.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Wallwork, deceased, will present the same, proven according to law, for payment at the law office of J. T. O'Neal, No. 351 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky., on or before Jan 26, 1884.

MRS. ADELINE WALLWORK, Executrix of James Wallwork, dec'd.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 11, 1884.

THE annual meeting of members of the American Mutual Aid Society will be held Monday evening, January 14, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock, at their office, 548 West Jefferson st., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business. As proposed changes of the charter, deemed beneficial, will be discussed, a full meeting is requested. GUY. N. EMMIT, Sec'y.

Notice

THE annual meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the association, in this city, Monday, Jan. 14, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

W. J. WILSON, Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

ANY persons having claims against the estate of Godfred Koehler, deceased, will present them to me, properly proven, for payment.

GEORGE LUTZ,

No. 1,707 Southgate st., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Saddlery at Less than Cost.

AN assorted stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, assorted Saddlery Hardware stock, amounting to about $2,500, selling at less than cost, to close out, and storehouse, No. 651 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, will be rented to the purchaser. JAS. W. PRATHER, Administrator.

ja12 dtf-3p

E. S. STEWART'S

Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 17—JANUARY 11, 1884.

20 13 64 49 75 27 8 35 71 1 55 43

CLASS 18.

3 10 8 63 68 13 39 57 62 7 26 58 74

339 and 341 WEST MARKET STREET.

This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

WHISKY IN BOND.

Mr. Willis' Bill to Extend the Period Two Years Thought to Be in Unfriendly Hands.

The Difference in the Legislation Proposed by the Thompson and Willis Document.

Senator Cullom Delivers Himself on the Question of Reorganizing the Mormon Territory.

Mr. Aldrich Takes Issue With the Sherman National Bank Bill, and Offers One Himself.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL NEWS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Willis Bonded Extension Bill is not in very friendly hands or in peaceful quarters. It is now before the Committee on Ways and Means. The composition of the Ways and Means Committee, if any evidence in that direction was needed, certainly refutes all the insinuations that whisky elected the present Speaker of the House.

Mr. Carlisle did not make up the Ways and Means Committee with a view to any special interest. He certainly did not constitute it so as to insure the needed relief for the whisky industry. There are thirteen members of the committee—seven Democrats and six Republicans.

The Republicans are opposed to the Willis bill. The Democrats on the committee are Morrison, Mills, of Texas; Blount, of Georgia; Blackburn, Hewitt, of New York; Herbert, of Alabama, and Frank Hurd. Of these, four were opposed to the whisky bill at the last session. They are Blount, Mills, Herbert and Hewitt. As the Willis bill has not yet been considered in committee, it is impossible to say officially what the course of these four gentlemen will be this year. The COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent has made a very careful inquiry among three of them. Mr. Herbert is not now in the city.

Mr. Blount said, in response to an inquiry as to which side he would take when the Willis bill came up for consideration:

"I can not tell you. It would be discourteous for me to announce how I shall vote, and also unparliamentary to say that I would vote this or that way upon any subject before that subject has been brought before me for due investigation and discussion."

Being pressed for a more definite answer, Mr. Blount consented to say that as an abstract question his opinion on the subject of extending the bonded period of whisky had not changed since the last session.

The questioning of Mr. Mills produced a result exactly similar to what had been gotten out of Mr. Blount. Mr. Hewitt would not be that definite, but his answers and observations produced a very strong impression that he was by no means friendly to the bill.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, as stated, is out of the city. His position can be safely placed, however, by calling into mind what is almost a proverb among those who watch the undercurrent of the House. That proverb is that "The Alabama and Georgia delegations are to a man opposed to any bill extending the bonded period on whisky."

Taking away these from Democrats, there remains only three of the majority members of the committee who are in favor of granting relief to the whisky interest. They are Morrison, Blackburn and Frank Hurd. It is, therefore, pretty apparent that the Willis bill is in very doubtful waters. Very warm friends of the bill have within the past few days expressed the opinion that it will not be favorably reported by the committee. Unless there is a very material change of heart among the members of the committee, it would seem that this opinion is the correct one. At the present moment it seems almost an impossibility to get a favorable report upon the Willis bill from the Ways and Means Committee. This is undoubtedly the present situation.

There have been received here a good many inquiries as to the difference between the Willis bill and the Phil. Thompson bill, which is also before the Ways and Means Committee. There is a good deal of difference. The Willis bill simply extends the bonded period to two years on whisky already in bonded warehouses. It provides no additional allowance for leakage during those two years. The Thompson bill is more extensive and more sweeping. It provides for the unlimited extension of the bonded period, and allows for eight years' leakage. It applies to all whisky now in bond, and all to be hereafter manufactured. It does away with the storekeepers at all distilleries which mash under 5 bushels and leaves it discretionary with the Secretary to employ storekeepers or not at distilleries which mash between 5 and 20 bushels. It provides for special warehouses and yearly instead of monthly bonds. National banks are constituted depositories for tax-paid stamps with power to sell them. The pay of storekeepers where distilleries mash under 20 bushels is reduced to $2 per day and the employment of more storekeepers than are absolutely in active service is prohibited. The dual system of collecting the public revenues is abolished, and the collection of customs duties and internal revenue is to be under one head. The officer in control of the consolidated system of collection is to be known as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. About 1,200 officers are by consolidation of the Customs and Internal Revenue services to be done away with, at an estimated annual saving of $3,000,000. All useless and unnecessary ports of entry are to be abolished. The fee and perquisite system under the Internal Revenue and Customs laws is abolished, and fixed salaries are to take the place thereof. Farmers are allowed to sell tobacco produced by them or by their tenants without taking out any special license.

It will thus be seen that there is considerable difference between the Thompson and Willis bills. It is the general opinion here that the bill of Mr. Thompson has the best show of passing.

NATIONAL BANKS.

SENATOR ALDRICH OPPOSES THE SHERMAN BILL AND PROPOSES ONE OF HIS OWN.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Aldrich is opposed to the Sherman Bill to allow the national banks to take out circulation equal to 90 per cent. of the market value of bonds. He sees an impediment in the way of settling the difficulty arising from the threatened contraction of the currency by this method, owing to the constantly varying prices of the bonds to begin with. Again, if under the stimulus of such a bill the bonds should go up considerably, many banks, instead of taking more of them at market rates to increase their circulation, would put them on the market and sell them to realize the premium. At any rate the fours will go some higher, and many banks will sell them when they think the top has been reached. Then there will come a gradual decrease in the market value of the securities as the day of maturity draws near. This would cause, under the Sherman proposition, a similar decrease in the circulation allowed, so a constant contraction would be the result. Again, there would be an element of uncertainty about the scheme which would not be healthy.

Senator Aldrich proposes to introduce a bill of his own to provide for the exchange of the fours for threes, with the difference to be paid out in cash. Then he would allow the banks to issue circulation equal to 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, instead of 90 per cent., as under the existing law, or 90 per cent. of the market value, as proposed by Senator Sherman. He thinks that a bill like the one he will introduce will settle the banking question favorably to the banks and the country for twenty-three years at least, which he does not believe will be accomplished by Mr. Sherman's proposition.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

SENATOR CULLOM PRESENTS A BILL AND A SPEECH FAVORING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Cullom made his first speech to-day. It was in support of his bill to reorganize the Territory of Utah, and embraced a careful review, as well as a masterly presentation of the legislation necessary to root out polygamy. Mr. Cullom said the Edmunds Bill had failed and that it was absolutely necessary to take away political power from the Mormons. This the bill proposed to do by placing the affairs of the Territory in the hands of a commission appointed by the Executive.

Mr. Brown, of Georgia, also delivered a set speech on this subject. He contended that recent legislation on the affairs of Utah was unconstitutional, and the proposed measure was equally indefensible, and when the proper time came and such legislation was to prevail, he would be in favor of extending it to other sections beside Utah, and exterminate evils as bad as polygamy, excepting under another name. In discussing a remedy for Utah, he suggested that the Christian churches send missionaries there, or that Senator Edmunds should head a colony of New Englanders to the Territory. He was satisfied that the refined delicacy of voluptuous practices of such a colony would result in the eradication of Mormon vices.

Senator Edmunds acknowledged the irony with a stately bow.

Mr. Garland expressed the opinion that the proposed bill, with the Edmunds act, would solve the Utah problem.

MR. VAN WYCK EXPOUNDING.

HE EVIDENCES THE FACT OF AN OPINION ON OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Van Wyck not only has his eye upon land-grant railroads and the general management of the Interior Department, but he casts an occasional glance at our relations with foreign countries. When Mr. Anthony's resolution to inquire into the expediency of legislation to enable the Executive to protect our interests against those Governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of healthful meats from the United States came up this morning, the Nebraska Senator moved to add the words: "Except such Governments whose manufactured goods and products were previously restrained or prohibited from free access to our ports."

Mr. Van Wyck said the purport of the amendment was to recognize the same spirit of retaliation proposed by the resolution which was introduced with a view of striking at Governments which prohibited or restrained the introduction of healthful meats into their territory. Upon its face that proposition was correct, except that if we insist upon that principle for ourselves we must recognize it in other nations, and if we restrict or prohibit their importation it became their privilege and right to strike at our imports into their countries. Mr. Van Wyck was evidently primed with a long speech on this subject, but the expiration of the morning hour cut him short and the proposition went over.

FATHER AND SON.

HOW REPRESENTATIVES PROVIDE THEIR OFFSPRING WITH SALARIED CLERKSHIPS WHICH FALL IN THEIR WAY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There are twenty-four offices in the gift of the Secretary of the Senate. Eight of these are now held by Republicans and sixteen by Democrats. Gen. McCook is being pressed to fill all the places held by Democrats with Republican appointees. Senators like to take care of their own, particularly their own sons. Senator Mahone's son, who has been clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, is to be promoted to a place in Gen. McCook's office. His salary is increased from $6 a day to $2,200 a year.

Senator Harris' son is in the Secretary's office at a salary of $2,200 a year, and another son is clerk of the Senator's Committee on Epidemic Diseases, at $6 a day. Senator McMillan's son is clerk to his father's Committee on Commerce at $2,200 a year. Senator Lapham, Chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, has his son for clerk at $6 a day. Senator George's son is assistant keeper of stationery at $1,800 a year. T. R. Saulsbury is clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills, of which Senator Saulsbury is Chairman. He gets $6 a day. Senator Jones' brother is clerk in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office.

MARSHALS' SALARIES.

A PROPOSITION TO FIX THEM AT SO MUCH A YEAR AND HOLD THESE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SINS OF THEIR DEPUTIES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Attorney General in his annual report recommended that United States Marshals be paid salaries instead of being compensated by fees. This would, in his opinion, tend to the prevention of frauds and other abuses. This recommendation will be one of the things considered by Mr. Springer's Investigating Committee. The Department of Justice has been asked what method it recommends in salarying deputies. It is easy enough to fix Marshals' salaries, but not so easy to say how much deputies shall receive, as their work is not from day to day, but devoted to special cases when necessary. It is evidently, therefore, owing to the nature of the services performed by Deputy Marshals difficult to fix any salary for them. This question was considered by the Attorney General and officers of the Department today. It was decided to suggest that Marshals have fixed salaries and be held strictly accountable for their deputies. To this end the Marshals, when their accounts are settled quarterly, shall have taken out of their salaries any excess of unlawful compensation which has been allowed deputies.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE PACIFIC-SLOPE MEN WILL ASK A RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Pacific-slope men intend at an early date to make a demonstration in Congress in behalf of their bill to further restrict Chinese immigration. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, led the opposition to the present anti-Chinese law, the restricting clauses of which the Pacific slope wants further enlarged. He has informed the gentlemen from that section that they may expect even more hostile and united opposition from the East than they did when the present law was passed. He says he and the many who think with him are more than ever convinced that this country should be open to all who may wish to come here. It is in spirit a refuge for the poor and oppressed of the world. The spirit which opposed the anti-Chinese bill is stronger to-day than it ever was, he says, and will certainly do all it can to prevent any further restriction of Chinese immigration.

Representative Budd, of California, says that all this is very good for the Democratic party. Let the Republicans pursue Governer Rice's mapped out plan and he says California, Oregon and Nevada will give such big Democratic majorities next November as to startle Republicans, if there are any left to startle.

NEW SENATE RULES,

MAKING COMMITTEE CHANGES, PASSED WITH LITTLE DISCUSSION—THE CHANGES MADE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The new rules of the Senate were passed to-day, with little or no discussion. The clause sending distinct appropriation bills to Committee on District of Columbia was finally stricken out by a vote of 29 to 19. A motion to increase the membership of the Appropriations Committee to eleven was rejected. The changes made in the committees were, to retain the Committee on Manufacture, to make the Committee on Agriculture embrace forestry and increase the membership to nine, to constitute a new Committee on Revolutionary Claims, consisting of five Senators; increase the membership of the Committee on Territories to nine, and to create a new committee on Fish and Fisheries. The joint rules have not yet been disposed of.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL EASILY PASS THE SENATE—OPPOSITION DEVELOPING IN THE HOUSE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There is an unexpected interest manifested in the Senate in the Postal Telegraph Bill. It looks very much as though a measure of this kind will pass the Senate at least. Senator Hill, of Colorado, will open the debate upon the subject by a set speech toward the end of the week. The Western Union lobby is on hand, and some sentiment is being created by the opposition, but seems so far to be confined to the House end of the Capitol chiefly.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT OF CAMERON CRITICISED—THE CARVAJAL BONDS OF MEXICO—THE DUTY ON SILK WARPS—FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES CANCELED—SENATOR ANTHONY DECLINES THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE—MISSISSIPPI RIVER APPROPRIATION.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—After a brief debate the Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the immediate use on Mississippi river improvements. The discussion was as to whether the money would be expended according to the provisions of existing laws. An amendment was incorporated to satisfy the scruples of Messrs. Hoar and Plumb to the effect that the money should be distributed subject to the provisions of the last appropriation bill. Mr. Jonas explained that a little over $3,000,000 was asked this year for the improvement of the river, and that this appropriation was to meet an emergency.

It is said that considerable opposition to the confirmation of Brewster Cameron will be made in the Senate. A member of the House, in speaking of his nomination this morning, said: "It looks to me as if the President had given Brewster Cameron that position in Arizona just to get him as far from the reach of Mr. Springer's investigating committee as possible. Cameron ought to be made to face the music, just as Brewster himself will have to do."

Representative Turner, of Georgia, to-day sent out notices to the members of the Committee on Elections, of which he is Chairman, requesting their presence in the committee-room next Monday morning. He says in his notice that the Chalmers-Manning contested election case will then be taken up for consideration on prima facie evidence.

Morgan, United States Minister to Mexico, has reported to the Department of State an order of the President of Mexico establishing a mode of redemption for what is known as the Carajal bonds, on and after January 1, 1884. The order directs the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury to notify the Consul of Mexico, at New York, to inform the holders of such bonds that, from the date mentioned, they will be received as cash money in payment of 5 per cent. of import duties, payable at the Maritime Custom-house at Vera Cruz and in payment of 10 per cent. of such duties payable at the custom-houses at Tampico, Matamoras, Monterey, Laredo, Mier, and Camargo, provided, however, in view of the fact that the genuine bonds put in circulation by Corliss & Co. may be confounded with the fraudulent emission of Woodhouse, they must be previously presented to the general Treasury. The order being certified as genuine, thereby they will be received by the custom-houses without further requisites. The interest accrued on the bonds will be paid at par, and should any holder desire to receive the principal also, although the same may not be due, the bonds will be taken at a discount of 7 per cent. per annum until September 30, 1885, when they mature.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that silk warps must pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of the new tariff relating to spun silk, and not a duty as manufacturers' silk of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The public land patented the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road in excess of the legal allowance is 73,350 acres, instead of 60,180, as previously stated.

Upon the reports of special agents showing fraud in the entries, the Commissioner General of the Land Office has held for cancellation the past week three entries in California, thirty-six in Colorado, nine in Dakota, thirty-two in New Mexico and one in Minnesota.

A committee representing the Senate Republican caucus held a brief consultation with Senator Anthony in relation to the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate. The Senator said he would be compelled to decline the proposed honor, believing it inexpedient in his present state of health to undertake the duties of the office.

The President has recognized Leopold Loeb Consular Agent of France at Los Angeles, California.

Senator Plumb believes the discussion of the Mississippi improvement will finally result in the building of levees, and if the levees are built, they can only be maintained in one way, namely, traversing them by a railroad. It is capable of demonstration that a railroad can be built along the bank of the river, and he believed this method will prove the only practicable one of keeping the levees in repair. The railroad would at the same time greatly increase the transportation facilities of the Mississippi valley.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

A BILL PREPARED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE—ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The sub-Committee of the Appropriation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holman and Follet, today prepared a Pension Appropriation Bill which they will report to the full committee Monday, and it will probably reach the House the same day. The bill agreed upon provides for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounting to $39,000,000, the balance of the appropriation for the present fiscal year unexpended at the close of year, estimated at $26,000,000, and a fresh appropriation of $15,000,000, making $80,000,000 in all. The bill also provides for the appropriation of $300,000 for the expenses of special agents of the Pension Bureau, and other appropriations for the fees of Boards of Examining Surgeons, the expenses of the pension agencies and salaries of agents, the whole falling within $1,000,000.

Mr. Holman said to-night that the committee, in going below the Commissioner's estimates, had been governed by the idea that the appropriation of large sums for the payment of pensions in excess of the requirements was injudicious, as it deceived the country as to the real condition of the Government expenditures. The Commissioner asked for $40,000,000, in addition to the unexpended balance of the former appropriation, which, if acceded to, would, according to the Commissioner's estimates, bring the amount placed at his disposal to $105,000,000. The payments on account of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amount to $60,000,000, and for the first six months of the present year about $30,000,000. With this showing and in view of the fact that the Commissioner himself is authority for the statement that the heaviest demands on the Treasury for the payment of arrearages will fall upon it during the present fiscal year, the sub-committee reached the conclusion that $80,000,000 was amply sufficient for all demands coming for the fiscal year. The Commissioner of Pensions asked the increase of the number on Boards of Examining Surgeons to 400, it being now about 265. The sub-committee agreed to this, but amended the law in relation to the fees paid such Examining Surgeons, so that instead of receiving $2 for each, as under the present law, for examinations, they will receive that fee only for the first five examinations made in any one day and $1 for each additional examination.

The sub-committee will propose an amendment to the law with respect to the fees of Pension Agents, so as to provide that such fees will only be paid when the pension is allowed, the Commissioner of Pensions to make the payment, deducting it from the amount of the pension allowed. They also propose a reduction of the number of pension agencies from eighteen to twelve, and make such provisions for forwarding vouchers to the Pension Bureau and drafts to the pensioners as are necessary in consequence of the reduction in the number of agencies.

DISEASES IN CATTLE.

THE MATTER DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND REPRESENTATIVE CATTLE MEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A meeting of the members of the House Committee on Agriculture and members of the committee of cattle men appointed recently at Chicago was held at the Capitol. A general discussion of contagious diseases among cattle was indulged in. The committee of cattle men, in answer to the inquiries of the Representatives, said diseases had appeared in Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, New York, and possibly other places. In New York a few counties had escaped disease. Mr. Hunt (New Jersey) said if Congress would appropriate an adequate amount payable to the order of the authorities of the different States, and protect New Jersey for six months from the importation of diseased cattle, that State in six months could stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in its territory.

Dr. Law, of the Cattle Commission of the Treasury Department, said the disease was undoubtedly the result of importation. He said that with plenty of money and a Federal law he could eradicate it in twelve months. New York city had at one time stamped it out in three months. He advocated the burning of buildings where the disease occurred.

Judge Carey, of Wyoming, gave a history of the disease, saying it was like the Asiatic cholera, spreading through Europe and reaching New York. Forty years ago it existed on the continent of Europe, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and this country. All that saved the West from the disease was the live transportation from the East to the West. Had it been otherwise the Western plains would have been infected. Once it existed there its spread over the entire country could not be stopped. He said $100,000,000 was invested in the cattle business of the United States.

Representative Hatch said that Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, had offered $1,000 reward for an animal infected with pleuro-pneumonia, but no one had accepted the offer. Several members of the Cattle Committee at once offered to show the disease to any one doubting its existence.

Representative Weller gave notice that he would offer a bill appropriating $10,000,000 by the Government for the suppression of contagious diseases in cattle, to be distributed among the States and Territories in the ratio of their representation in Congress, provided each State appropriate a sum equal in amount to that given by the Government.

The legislation proposed is to make the shipment of cattle known to be diseased a penal offense, to establish a Cattle Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, increase the power of the Commissioner of Agriculture, provide funds to elaborate the investigation of diseased cattle and to provide an appropriation for the purchase of diseased cattle so they can be destroyed. An appropriation will be asked for the first year of $500,000.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS VARIOUS MATTERS AND APPOINTS SUB-COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, Gray and Bullett, of New York, made an argument against the transfer and consideration of the question of the Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture from the Committee on Judiciary to the Committee on Public Lands. The gentlemen argued that the question was a legal one and not public policy or equity. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Culbertson, Broadhead and Taylor was expected to report upon the transfer question today. The report, however, will be submitted Tuesday. As now prepared, it recommends that the Committee on Public Lands be given the question of forfeiture.

The bill reorganizing Utah Territory under a commission, by a vote of 9 to 6, was sent to the Committee on Territories. It is intimated the Committee on Territories is unfavorable to the measure.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

On Bankruptcy—Messrs. Moulton, Culbertson, Collins, McCord and Bisbee.

On Female Suffrage—Messrs. May, Cary, Poland and Tucker.

On Bigamy, Etc.—Messrs. Tucker, Moulton and Bisbee.

On Civil Rights—Messrs. Broadhead, Dorsheimer, Seney, Taylor and Browne.

On Modification of the Veto Power of the President—Messrs. Dorsheimer, Maybury, Browne, Poland and Tucker.

On Presidential Succession—Messrs. McCord, Broadhead, Collins, Reed and Tucker.

CONFIRMATIONS.

A NUMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS FAVORABLY PASSED UPON BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate made the following confirmations to-day: United States Consuls—Frank H. Mason, Marseilles; Robt. J. Stephens, Palermo; George Gifford, Basle; Bolliver J. Pridgen, Piedras Negras.

Saml. W. Ferguson, of Mississippi, member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice James B. Eads, resigned.

Registers of the Land Office—Nathaniel Clark, Reed City, Mich.; Wm. H. Brown, Larned, Kan.; Harwell P. Myton, Garden City Kan.; Alonzo L. Patchen, Oberlin, Kan.

Andrew J. Harrington, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Garden City, Kan.

Postmasters—Chas. A. White, Greeley, Col.; Jas. M. Caganess, Chetopa, Kan.; Jas. S. Custis, Osage Mission, Kan.

COMMITTEES IN CONCLAVE.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MATTERS CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, Mr. Money was authorized to report to the House favorable action on the bill making public roads and highways post-routes, and giving the Postmaster General the power to establish postal service wherever, in his judgment, the public welfare required it.

The bills of Messrs. Anderson and Sumner relative to postal telegraph, were referred to the sub committee.

Mr. Bingham, a member of the sub-committee, says no action toward formulating a bill will be taken for ten days or more.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the question of the order in which land-grant forfeiture bills will be considered, has reported that consideration will be begun immediately in the following order: Texas Pacific, Oregon Central, Ontonagon and State-line, California and Oregon, Oregon and California, Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Southern Pacific, California, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, Atlantic, Gulf and West Indian, Pensacola and Georgia, Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central, Mobile and Girard, Selma, Rome and Dalton, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, Sioux City and St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha and Wisconsin Central.

The report was adopted by the full committee and the Clerk directed to give a copy to the press, signed by Chairman Cobb. The Texas Pacific grant will be considered first, as it was originally made to the Texas Pacific railroad and is now claimed by the Southern Pacific. The land amounts to 14,000,000 acres, and is estimated to be worth $40,000,000.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, Mr. Murphy, at the request of the members, gave a history of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Wemple thinks of introducing a bill in the house for an appropriation for the permanent improvement of Erie canal.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has referred the subject of an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Blanchard, Gibson and Henderson (of Illinois).

The House Committee on Commerce has decided to hear arguments January 24, 25 and 26 from any person desirous of being heard against the pending bills for the regulations of inter-State commerce, and arguments in favor of the bills on January 28, 29 and 30, after which there will be no public hearing without the unanimous consent of the committee. Messrs. Davis, Clardy and Long were appointed members of the sub-Committee to consider foreign restrictions on the importation of American pork.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably on the claim of Louisa Boddy for $6,120 in settlement of property destroyed by the Modocs in 1872.

The House Committee on War Claims today referred 110 cases for consideration to the various members of the committee. Six hundred and ninety bills and petitions have been referred to the committee, and the members expect 5,000 by the end of the session.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION APPROPRIATING ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR IMMEDIATE WORK ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the Senate, Mr. VAN WYCK, from the committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, submitted a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to continue the improvement begun on the Mississippi river. Referred to the Improvement Committee. After debate it was amended to give it the form of a bill, which passed.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a university of medicine, at the Capital of the United States, for the advancement of science and discovery, improved methods of treatment and cure of disease. (It appropriates $1,000,000 perpetual endowment, the interest to be paid for the salaries of professors and cost of experiments, and $100,000 additional is appropriated for the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings. The allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic methods will all be represented in the professorships.)

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. EDMUNDS—Providing for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition and crew of the same. (It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay Melville and Danenhower $3,000 each; Raymond L. Newcomb, the naturalist, John Cole, acting boatswain, W. T. C. Ninneman, James B. Bartlett and the seaman $600 each and the remaining survivors $300 each. It also authorizes the payment of a sum equal to one year's salary to each of the deceased members of the Jeannette expedition and its crew to their respective heirs.)

By Mr. CALL—Providing for the establishment of postal savings banks. (It requires the Postmaster General to establish postal savings banks at all post-offices where the receipts equal $1,000 annually; deposits to be received of all sums under $100, payment for which on demand is guaranteed by the Government.)

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution of January 9 was taken up, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of legislation to enable the Executive to protect American commerce against those Governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of healthful meats from the United States.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to amend it by adding, "Except Governments whose manufactured goods or products have been previously restrained or prohibited free access to our ports." Mr. Van Wyck proceeding to explain the purport of the amendment, the morning hour expired, and the matter went over.

Mr. CULLOM then addressed the Senate in regard to his bill to reorganize the legislative power of Utah. It provides for a government in Utah to consist of a Governor and Council of nine, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to be citizens and inhabitants of the Territory.

Mr. CULLOM said that every phase of the Mormon ministry was marred by some foul deed. The system was founded on fraud and the most notorious deception. It is not a good government, and the society can not be permitted to proceed as for the last thirty years. It is building up a system inimical to the United States, and instead of having a republican government it is essentially opposed to every principle of republicanism, and its government consists of arrogant priests who teach that the Gentiles are the foes of the Mormon people, and consider proper every device for their overthrow. They are bringing to this country every year thousands of ignorant converts, whom they teach to hate the United States Government. The Mormons have the balance of political power in Arizona and Idaho, and perhaps in Wyoming, in addition to their strength in Utah. If not checked soon, they will control five or six States and Territories west of the Mississippi. They have trampled under foot all the laws of the United States as the citizens of any other part of the country, and entitled to equal protection of their laws. It will hardly do to punish the 112,000 persons in Utah who are not polygamists, though the Mormons' order may reach 12,000. If Congress proposed to stamp out one religious sect, might it not, when that is done, begin on another, and so crush out all the spirit of religious liberty? The Christian Church was the true medium to deal with the Mormon question. Millions of dollars are sent yearly to convert the polygamists of India and China to Christianity. Some of this money spent at home among the people who speak our language might result in producing a great change in the condition of the Mormon problem. The real trouble of the problem is that the Mormons are not as good Republicans as the leaders of the Republican party wish them to be. Without excusing polygamy, Brown, in concussion, animadverted severely upon the laxity of morals prevailing in portions of the country outside of Utah, and believed that much of the thought and effort expended on Utah should be directed to social evils nearer home.

Mr. GARLAND said he had always thought the Edmunds Bill for the Utah trouble much like prescribing a corn plaster for consumption, but hoped the right remedy would be found. The Supreme Court has laid down the doctrine that people could not shelter themselves from the consequences of their crime by pleading the requirements of religion.

The Senate took up the new rules, and after debate adopted them. After executive session, adjourned until Monday.

FOR MALPRACTICE.

An Indiana Jury Assess a Bill For Large Damages Against Two Physicians.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CONNERSVILLE, Jan. 11.—The damage suit of Isaac Lowery against Hess & Hess was brought here last Friday from Rush county, where it had been taken on a change of venue from Henry county, in which it originated. It is a case of alleged malpractice, in which Lowery first sustained a dislocation of the shoulder, and went to the senior Dr. Hess (who has subsequently died) and had the injured member reduced, as it was supposed. It afterward appeared that the reduction was not effected and Lowry instituted suit, and the case as stated was taken to Rush county, where the plaintiff received a verdict of $2,500 damages. A new trial was granted by Judge Bonner, on the ground of newly discovered testimony and a remark made by one of the defendant's counsel in the presence of the jury. Another ground was considered by the Judge, who held that the damages, even granting the justice of the cause, were excessive. The case was ended yesterday evening, and the jury, after being out five hours, returned a verdict of $6,500 for the plaintiff. The amount of damage is a surprise. All the parties live in Henry county. Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati; Dr. J. M. Thurston, of Hagerstown; Dr. Hobbs, of Knightstown, and Drs. Mendenhall and Burke, of Newcastle, besides most of the physicians of this city, were subpœnaed as expert witnesses. Judge Mellett, T. B. Redding, James Brown and S. W. Chambers, of Newcastle, managed the case. Messrs. Koehl and Reuben Conner, of this city, assisted. Motion has been made for a new trial.

THE WEATHER'S WORK.

Warm Rains and a General Thaw Causing a Dangerous Flood in the Delaware River.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Water men who are watching the Delaware say it presents a marked similarity to that of the winter of 1857, when a back water freshet did untold damage on both sides of the river. Tuesday's rains and last night's thaw have caused the overflow of the Pennsylvania shore for a considerable distance inland. Farmers along the Manor found their horses and cows standing waist deep in water in their stalls this morning.

THE SUSQUEHANNA ON A RISE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—It is reported that a tremendous ice-gorge is forming in the Susquehanna river at Fort Deposit. The river is rising rapidly, and the people in the town are flying with their effects to the highlands. The situation is very grave. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge building at Port Deposit and the big bridge at Havre de Grace are threatened. It is raining hard and the snow is melting fast.

FLOODED BY BACKWATER.

CORNWALL, ONT., Jan. 11.—A heavy ice gorge in the St. Lawrence river just below here has caused the back-water to rise to an almost unprecedented height, flooding the basements of the cotton and other mills and causing considerable damage. The mills have stopped until the water subsides.

CRUSHED IN BY SNOW AND ICE.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 11.—Snow and ice crushed in the roof the round-house in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, fatally injuring John Jordan, an employe, and wrecking two engines.

ALL SAFE AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The weather is getting colder, and no immediate danger is apprehended of a flood. Dispatches from headwaters report light rains, but no probable rise in the river.

NO DANGER AT PRESENT.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., Jan. 11.—There is no perceptible rise in the Susquehanna. Some small creeks have broken up and formed a gorge at Rock Run, a half mile distant. North of this point the ice is completely broken up for a distance of a mile from shore to shore, but it is unbroken from here to Havre DeGrace. Very little danger is apprehended at present.

HEMP-STRETCHINGS.

John Jarvis Hanged at Princess Ann C. H., Va., for the Unprovoked Murder of Claudius W. Bonney.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 11.—John Jarvis, murderer of Claudius W. Bonney, was hanged this afternoon at Princess Ann Courthouse. He said last night that he felt at the time of the murder an uncontrollable desire to kill Bonney which he could not resist. When on the scaffold he was calm and collected. His neck was broken and his death painless. A few months before the murder Jarvis purchased a small farm, and paid a part of the purchase money in cash. Being unable to meet the first deferred payment he was dispossessed and the farm sold to Bonney, who returned to Jarvis the amount he had paid on the farm. On September 18 Jarvis went to the farm armed with a gun. He began talking pleasantly with Bonney, and finally asked the latter to take a drink of whisky, producing a bottle. Bonney raised the bottle to his lips, when Jarvis shot him, killing him instantly. Bonney left a widow and six children.

HE MET DEATH COOLLY.

AUBURN, CAL., Jan. 11.—Stephen Richards was hanged to-day for the murder of Thomas Nicholls. He treated the affair coolly, and mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar.

ISAAC ANDERSON, AT BARNWELL, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Isaac Anderson, colored, was hanged to-day at Barnwell Court-house for the murder of Owen Williams, white. After the black cap was adjusted Anderson confessed the crime. Death was due to strangulation. Anderson killed Williams because the latter killed his dog.

THE KATE BRADSCHAFF MURDER.

The Mystery Surrounding It Entirely Cleared and the Guilt of Merrihew, the Assassin, Clearly Established.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The police have cleared away the last shadow of mystery investing the Elmira murder. Mrs. Lyssen, of East Eighty-ninth street, in whose service the girl, Kate Bradschaff, had been, fully identified the jewelry found with the prisoner, Merrihew, as having been worn by the girl, and gave a description of her that tallied in the minutest detail with the murdered girl. The lady remembers that when Kate left her house on New Year's eve she had on her hat a red bird, corresponding to that on the hat worn by the murdered girl. W. Merrihew, the alleged murderer, was to-day handed over to the Elmira officers and taken there.

Suing a Wealthy Farmer.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEWBERRY, S. C., Jan. 11.—Frederick H. Dominick has been sued by Jacob Epting for $25,000 damages. In February, 1883, Dominick had Epting arrested on a charge of perjury, but the grand jury found no bill. Epting now alleges that the suit was of a malicious nature. Dominick is one of the richest farmers in South Carolina, running, it is said, forty different plantations. Notwithstanding his wealth, the female members of his family work with plow and hoe like the other hands.

Bodies Stolen From a Chicago Morgue.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—On the night of January 2 the bodies of four male paupers were stolen from the Cook county infirmary morgue, located on Jefferson street. The matter was kept quiet until to-day. The watchman was asleep, and the thieves drove up with a wagon and deliberately stole the coffins, bodies and shrouds. The County Commissioners offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the thieves.

Suing Ex-Treasurers.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Argument commenced to-day before Judges Simonton and McPherson in the cases of the Commonwealth against Jas. J. Martin, late Treasurer of Philadelphia, for the recovery of the State tax on loans for 1880-81, amounting to $263,806, and the Commonwealth against Delo F. Southworth, also ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia, for the State tax on loans for 1878-79, amounting to $238,000.

To H

THE TRAFFIC CIRCLES.

The Stock Market in Wall Street Makes a Featureless and Exceedingly Dull Showing.

No Important Change in Price Was Observed Except New Jersey Central.

The West Shore Company Reported to Have Completed Arrangements to Issue Income Bonds.

The Bears Capture the Wheat Market Completely at Chicago, Making a Bad Break in Price

SEVERAL CAUSES FOR THE DEPRESSION

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The stock market was without especial feature and very dull. The only important change in price was in New Jersey Central, which is no longer an active stock. The rest of the market closed at a small fraction gain or loss. Both the great parties seem to be resting for the moment. It is reported on good authority that the West Shore Company has completed arrangements for the issue of income bonds, to be a second mortgage on the road. A syndicate of capitalists has agreed to advance a sufficient amount on these bonds and on West Shore stock to meet the requirements of the company. A plan will be presented at the Reading meeting next Tuesday for the issue of collateral trust certificates on a deposit in some Trust Company of $10,000,000 of New Jersey Central stock held by Reading, and some other securities may be included in the trust. The proposed collateral certificates will bear five per cent. interest, and large holders of Reading seem to think the plan advantageous.

The notice of the withdrawal of Burlington and Quincy from the Kansas City pool and the action of the Transcontinental lines in cutting off of Lackawanna from the California traffic have exerted but little influence upon the market. An investor sold to-day quite an amount of Burlington and Quincy stock, as the result of the war-like attitude taken by the company. Gould brokers had points to buy Union Pacific for another rise, and they came in a way that created confidence and led to fair buying. Considerable Union Pacific was called in to-day. Willard & Co. were reported to have had 20,000 shares called in this morning, and Mr. Gould has committed himself to a turn on the long side of Union Pacific. The advance from the bottom has been only about seven points, not enough to justify the preparations which have been made. Points were given to buy O. T. for a short turn. Trading to the amount of 40,000 snares a day has been going on for several days. This is considered an indication that a pool has been buying. It is reported that Wabash earnings for the first week of January showed a large decrease. Friends of the company say that a decrease was to be expected as the result of the severe weather which has prevailed in the West since January 1. There was again a decided movement in West Shore bonds. They declined early in the day to 57¾, rallied to 60¼, reacted to 59 and closed at 60¾ bid. The transactions were about the same as yesterday—over 3,000,000. Money loaned as low as 1 per cent. Trunk-line matters remain unchanged.

AT CHICAGO.

THE BEARS HAVE A PICNIC IN THE DAY'S WHEAT DEAL BY A PARALYZING FALL IN PRICES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—May wheat closed to-night at $1 04, just two cents a bushel under the opening figure of the morning, and 2½c under last night's close. It was a terrible day for the wheat bulls. The big San Francisco speculator, who failed there yesterday for $1,500,000, was known personally to the big traders here, especially the Kents. He ran, it is said, the grain Call Board at San Francisco, and his failure, it was figured, would have a bad effect on the trade on the coast. This failure had a good deal to do with the weakness at the outset. But it was a genuine surprise when the market dropped straight down a cent inside of an hour, and the fact that the crowd was not only surprised but unable to find an explanation, and bewitched made the raiding easier, as the figures dropped lower and lower.

A good deal of "long" wheat upon which "stop orders" had been placed was thrown out. Prices slid so fast that it was the general impression that there had been some big failure. Failures in New York were rumored but not confirmed. Failures here, there were none. The quotation, $1 for May, was made at about 11:30 A. M., and 100,000 bushels were actually sold at this figure, but the quotation was not maintained for a second. Even when the sale was made there were scores of offers for wheat for May at $1 00¾. The sale was made by a "bear," who has been successfully raiding the pits for months. He believed that at $1; many "stop orders" would be reached, and that the quotation once made the amount of wheat which would come in the market would carry the market much lower. To-night's figures, 92½c for January, 98¾c for February and $1 00¾ for May, are within ½c of the lowest of the day. Beside the California failure and the local raiding and the false reports of failures at Gotham, weak markets abroad had something to do with to-day's bad break.

Traders are not as ready to hazard opinions to-night as they were last. Captain Phillips, of Cairo, says:

"Though I am done selling wheat, last year after touching 98c it went to $1 17. I never made any money selling May under $1. We stopped to-day shipping corn to this market. We have turned it toward New Orleans. We can get 4c a bushel more for it there."

And even this chronic bear seemed positive and agressive in his bullishness. The situation here in wheat appears now to be that the great traders like Kent have ceased to sell. They stopped selling a week ago. Meanwhile they have been buying. They have all the while been increasing their holdings. While the market may go lower, either an advance or a decline is pretty sure to be extravagant. The further down it goes the sharper is certain to be the advance. The scalpers, like Ream & Jones, still profess to be great bears. A very large amount of wheat was sold to-day for the account of New York operators. The restoring of East-bound grain rates will not, of course, act as a "bull" influence. Nearly two and a quarter million bushels of wheat changed hands on the call to-day.

Corn to-night is irregular and a cent lower than last night. Yet at no time to-day was the market weak any more than provisions were, although they, too, are a little lower than 24 hours ago. May corn closed to-night at 50c. Even those who were bears 24 hours ago are now on the eve of conversion to the bull side. Corn and provisions all day long helped to prevent wheat from breaking all to pieces. The fact that corn suffered a cent and pork 20c shows simply how heavy wheat was. January corn closed at 55⅝c, February at 55½c, and May at 59c. The receipts were 446 cars, 183 of which graded.

Pork closed to-night at $14 60 for February, lard at $8 90 for February and ribs at $7 45 for the same month. Provisions were neglected, just as corn was during the furor in the wheat pit, but provisions, just like corn, were, under the circumstances, very strong, although they are a trifle lower than last night.

There is now a partial grain blockade at this place. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has notified its shippers that it can find room for no more grain at Chicago after the grain on track has been disposed of. Manger, Wheeler & Co., who handle this road's grain, say their St. Paul house is full. The Chicago and Alton has or will give the same notice immediately. Its houses are full. There is still room left, however, for about 2,000,000 bushels more—1,000,000 in the Northwestern houses and 1,000,000 in the C., B. and Q. house. This room may last another month.

NEW YORK BRIEFS.

A Sensation in the Fenardent-Cesnola Case—No Clew as Yet to the Missing Delmonico—Persists in Being a Thief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In the Fenardent-Cesnola art libel case to-day, a sensation was caused by the reading of an offer from the defendant, Cesnola, allowing the plaintiff to saw the suspected statues into pieces and to put them into potash baths or do anything with them which might demonstrate to the jury that they (the statues) were patchworks of unrelated parts. This sweeping offer Counsel Bangs declined, saying: "We will allow the other side to make all these experiments." Monday afternoon a visit will be made to Central Park Museum by Judge Shipman, the jury and counsel.

The whereabouts of Charles Delmonico is still unknown to his friends. John Hoey returned this morning from an unsuccessful search for the missing man at Philadelphia. Hoey has men to-day dragging the Newark canal. A man answering Delmonico's description was seen at the ferry of the Jersey Central railroad, and he took a late boat for this city. This clew is being followed.

A Philadelphia telegram to-day says that inquiry at the office of the Board of Correction shows that there is no truth in the published story that Charles Delmonico was admitted yesterday to the House of Correction. The only asylum for the destitute is at Holmesburg. It is positively stated that he is not and never was an inmate of the institution.

Emil Voegtlin, son of the scenic artist, persists in being a boarding-house thief, and to-day was sent to State prison for six years. The Judge positively refused to suspend the sentence.

Two suits have been brought in the Supreme Court by Frank T. Butler and Robert J. D. Mack, respectively, against Richard P. Lounsberry, Ben Ali Haggin, James B. Haggin and Wells, Fargo & Co., to recover upwards of $104,000. The plaintiffs, who are stockholders in the Excelsior Mining Company of California, claim that the defendants conspired to increase the capital stock from four millions to ten millions, and, getting it listed on the Exchange of New York, were enabled to sell some 90,000 shares of stock, which is worthless. The plaintiffs purchased some of the stock and are the assignees of other purchasers.

The will of Felix Astoir gives about $15,000 to various charitable institutions in this city. To the Mayor of the Commune, France, in the village of Ludes, near Rheims, is bequeathed 5,000 francs for the benefit of the poor of Ludes. The rest of the estate is left to relatives and friends in France and this city.

William H. Chapman, of the firm of Groht & McLaren, members of the Produce Exchange, died to-day.

RAPPALLEE'S ROAST.

Efforts Being Made to Fix Both the Mayhee Murder and Townsend Tragedy Upon Him.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 11.—Several persons from Brockville, witnesses in the Mayboe inquest, are here. One of them, Edward Tappan, brother of John Tappan, who claims that the overalls and hammer found near the house of Townsend are undergoing a private examination. Every effort is being made to fix the Maybee murders on Simon Rapallee, who is held for the present outrage. At a public meeting this afternoon a vigilance committee was formed and the members sworn to make short work of the perpetrators of the present or other outrages when discovered.

The Coroner took the deposition of Mrs. Townsend at her residence this evening. She said that on Monday evening, after dark, there was a knock at the kitchen door. She raised the window and asked who was there. The person said, "I have come with the clothes." She opened the door, saw Simon Rappallee and he came in. There was no light in the kitchen, but Simon secured a lamp and went up stairs and took $60 out of her drawer. Her husband was sitting in a chair at the stove. The witness continued: "I know perfectly well that it was Simon. I recognized his voice. He knocked us both down. His wife, Bertha, had washed for me six months. He asked me for the money and I was about to get it, but he did not give me time. I saw him go up stairs through the door, and heard my husband fall."

Mrs. Townsend said she did not know where she was when struck. She recovered and helped her husband on to a lounge. She then laid on the sofa until Israel Potter came in the morning. Mr. Townsend is not yet able to give his deposition.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator John Sherman a Probability as the Republican Nominee for White House Honors.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Mail and Express* publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

There is a growing belief among the best-informed politicians that Senator John Sherman will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Arthur is no longer regarded as a possibility. Blaine is afraid of defeat, Logan lacks weight as a statesman and no good reason can be given for the nomination of any other man who has been named. It is well known that Senator Sherman regards Blaine as an adventurous, impulsive man, who could not safely be trusted at the head of the Government. He said (I quote his exact words): "Arthur is infinitely preferable to Blaine. Arthur is not a dangerous man; Blaine is. Sherman and the great conservative business interests, which he influences, are resolutely opposed to the nomination of Blaine, and if he were nominated they would do nothing to aid in his election. Blaine is aware of this, and all his efforts to conciliate the Ohio Senator have been unavailing. The latter believes that Blaine was at the bottom of the alleged treasonable and conspiracy which defeated him at Chicago in 1880, and he never forgives. Sherman's friends claim that the business interests would unite in support of Sherman on account of his reputation for financial wisdom. They say that the necessity for his leadership will be made perfectly apparent before the meeting of the National Convention by the threatened union of Socialists and revolutionary elements in support of Gen. Butler.

TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

The Workmen in All the Nail Factories at Wareham, Mass., to Go Out To-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A Wareham special says: All arrangements have been made among the workmen of the nail establishments at Wareham to strike to-morrow. The strike will include the Tremont Nail-works, Wareham Company's works and the Parker Mills Nail Company's works. The nailers say they will not continue work at the present reduction of 10 per cent. The proprietors claim the pay is higher wages than Western manufacturers pay, and do not object to the shut down, as the storehouses are full.

PURSUING THE ANNUAL CUSTOM.

HUDSON, Jan. 11.—The annual strike of the ice harvesters for an increase of wages has begun.

STRIKE OF CIGARMAKERS.

READING, PA., Jan. 11.—A Lititz dispatch says: Nearly all the 200 cigarmakers employed here have struck against a reduction of from $4 to $3 50 per 1,000. A number have gone elsewhere to seek work.

Tickets at Your Own Price.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—An investigation by an Associated Press reporter of the charge of cutting rates between here and Chicago, referred to at yesterday's meeting of the east bound trunk line. Passenger agents in the latter city shows that all agents here sell tickets from here to Chicago at $10 50, the regular rate is $12 50. If this rate is not satisfactory the customers are sent to the regular scalpers of the road, who is really a ticket agent of the road, and there a further reduction of a $1 is made, and if that is not satisfactory he is sold a ticket to New York, a further rebate given him when he reaches Chicago, where the purchaser disposes of the rest of the ticket. Investigation here shows that tickets from here to Chicago can be obtained at about whatever the purchaser will pay. It is the same over all roads.

They Would Retaliate.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—A number of prominent pork-packers and provision dealers held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution earnestly requesting all Representatives in Congress from Missouri to take measures to protect this interest from the injurious and unjust discrimination recently adopted by the Governments of Germany and France in prohibiting the importation of American hog products into those countries.

GEORGIA CONVICT SYSTEM.

A Decision Giving to Penitentiary Lessees Exclusive Control of Penitentiary Labor Exercising the Natives,

WHO ARE UP IN ARMS OF OPINIONS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 11.—The decision of the Supreme Court granting an injunction against the delivery of any more convicts to the North Georgia road fastens upon the State one of the most rotten penitentiary systems ever devised, and fully recognizes the constitutionality of the lease system. For years Northeast Georgia, fully one-quarter of the richest portion of the State, was without railroad communication. Agitation for a road began just as the State had decided to quit giving State aid to roads. As a subterfuge to meet the demands of the people who had never shared in the benefits of the State aid, the Legislature granted the use to the company, which was to build a road from Marietta, Ga., to Murphy's, North Carolina, of 250 able-bodied convicts, for a term of three years. The company, having exhausted its means, made terms with the construction company, consisting of Mr. Eager, of Cincinnati; Mr. Pulsifer, of the Boston *Herald*, and other capitalists, to complete the road. Several changes have since been made by the Legislature intended to further the building of the road. Outcry against the manner in which convicts had been farmed out generally induced the Legislation to pass an act under which the prisoners were to be leased, the State reserving police control over its victims, which amounts to nothing more than a holiday visit of a doctor once or twice a year. Under this law companies two and three were formed composed of fifteen or twenty money-making citizens of this State, headed by Senator Joe Brown and other men holding high official stations. These men, by careful management kept the public pretty much in the dark as to the management of camps, and the matter seemed to pass from public notice. When the Legislature last summer decided to extend favor to the Northern Georgia railway people, indignation of convict lessees was aroused, and they asked for an injunction against the turning over of any more convicts to that company. The general feeling of people was that the Supreme Court would decide in favor of the road and against the arrogant request of lessees.

The court decides that the State has a right to create an agency of aid in enforcing its criminal law by having convicts confined, guarded and worked at hard labor in terms of sentence of court, and the State having in this manner, for its own benefit, contracted with such persons, could not take advantage of the fact that they are called corporations and railroad companies, claiming rights subordinate to rights of State, can take no advantage of same. In accordance with this the court holds that, under the contracts between the State and penitentiary lessees, the lessee have vested right to the labor of convicts so leased, and the Legislature has no power under the constitution and laws of the State to deprive the lessees of this right to the labor of convicts thus leased. Not only this, but the court further holds that lessees may have any claims for damages determined which they have sustained on account of loss of the service of convicts received by the railroad company to which it was not entitled. This decision, permitting damages against the road for the service of prisoners held, will bankrupt the road, if there is no escape from it. The road is admitted to have the right to the labor of 750 convicts for one year, but no more. As the road has, in fact, already received the services of 1,839 convicts instead, the meaning of the decision is that, for the extra 1,085 convicts, whose services are valued at $200 each, making a total of $217,000, the road shall make good to the lessees. The matter is referred back to the Superior Court for judgment as to the amount due.

From every section of the State to-night come reports of popular indignation against the decision which is obnoxious to them as it is disgraceful to the State. It is a victory which lessees have bought dearly, as the Legislature to be elected next fall will be required by their constituents to overthrow it. That the condition of prisoners has not been improved by new companies it is enough to say that Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who was appointed by Gov. McDaneil to investigate them, and his discoveries in the prison pen of Hon. James M. Smith, in Oglethorpe county, are too filthy to appear in print.

Eating a Dog Found Dead.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

HARLEM, GA., Jan. 11.—A horrible incident occurred just out of town to-day. A tramp picked up a dead dog which he found in the streets, carried it down the road, made a fire, and broiled the animal, of which he feasted with seeming relish.

The Belleville Holocaust.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—It is reported from Belleville to-night that the Coroner's jury on the convent fire have agreed upon the main points in their verdict, but have not formulated it yet. It is understood it will be long, and will not directly censure anybody, but will make several recommendations.

Both Probably Drowned.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., Jan. 11.—Henry O. Holmes and Mrs. Paul Sherman, of Hyannis, left Sandy Neck in a skiff this morning for this village. They have failed to reach here, and it is feared that both have been drowned.

The Marine Engineers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The convention of the National Marine Engineers' Association adjourned this afternoon after installing officers. The next meeting will be held at Cincinnati the second Tuesday in January, 1885.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude 38° 14′ 58″. | Longitude 85° 45′ 32″.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The river is rising slowly, with 4 feet 8 inches of a rise reported at Brownsville. Considerable rain fell last night, and the prospect for a flood is immense. It is colder this afternoon, and will probably be freezing before midnight. During the winter of 1855 and 1856 the river closed on January 16 and remained closed until March 21—71 days. Five feet five inches of snow fell during the winter. There is less apprehension at the thought of a flood than there was last night.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11, Noon.—River 4 feet 1 inch and rising. Cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11, Night.—River 4 feet 3 inches and rising. Cloudy and cold.

WHEELING, Jan. 11, Noon.—River 7 feet 11 inches and rising slowly. It rained all last night and turned into snow, and snowed light all morning. Weather cool.

WHEELING, Jan. 11, Night.—River 8 feet 3 inches; stationary. Cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, Noon.—River 17 feet 5 inches; falling. Thermometer, 31°. Ice still running.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, Night.—River 16 feet 10 inches; falling. Clear; thermometer, 26°. No change in the condition of the river.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 11, Night.—River 24 feet on gauge. Thermometer 16 to 21°; barometer 29.4. Ice very heavy. The Fred. Wilson passed up. The transfer packet has gone to the ice harbor.

CAIRO, Jan. 11, Noon.—No arrivals or departures. Weather fair and cold.

CAIRO, Jan. 11, Night.—No arrivals or departures. River 28 feet 7 inches and falling. Fair; thermometer 20°.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11, Noon.—River falling. Arrived—D. R. Powell, Vicksburg. Sleet and snow last night; now clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11, Night.—The river has fallen 10 inches. Departed—C. P. Choteau, New Orleans. 5 P. M.: Wyoming, Cincinnati; D. R. Powell, Cairo, midnight. Clear.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 11, Night.—Departed—Springer, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Cole, Memphis, noon.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, Night.—The Paris C. Brown, for Cincinnati, and Annie P. Silver, for St. Louis, are loading, and will leave to-morrow.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, clearing colder weather, preceded by light local rains, northwesterly winds, rising barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, warmer fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, rising barometer in the eastern portion and slight fall in the western portion.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, FAIR WEATHER IN TENNESSEE, LOCAL RAINS OR SNOW IN THE OHIO VALLEY, FOLLOWED BY CLEARING WEATHER, WESTERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE PRECEDED IN THE NORTHEAST PORTION BY SLIGHT FALL, FALLING FOLLOWED BY RISING BAROMETER IN THE WESTERN PORTION.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local snows or rains, westerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, preceded in the eastern portion by slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, local rains or snow, followed by warmer clearing weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, rising preceded in the eastern portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, generally clearing, warmer weather, westerly winds, rising barometer, preceded in the southern portions by falling.

For the Missouri valley, generally warmer, fair weather, westerly winds, backing to southwesterly, rising followed in the northern portions by falling barometer.

North Pacific Coast, partly cloudy weather, local rains.

Middle Pacific Coast, fair weather, followed by local rains.

South Pacific Coast, fair weather.

Fair weather is indicated Sunday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valleys, and generally warmer.

Colorado, fair weather.

The Ohio, except a slight rise in the upper portion, will fall. The Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals at Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Ludington.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 11, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.166	30.279	30.265	30.300	30.270
Thermometer	27.3	21.1	21.0	24.0	24.0
Dew-point	20.5	15.2	13.0	14.0	17.0
Humidity	79	78	70	67	73
Wind	w.	w.	w.	w.	s.w.
Velocity	13	12	13	6	5
Weather	Cl'dy.	Lt. sn.	Clear.	Clear.	Cl'dy.

Mean daily barometer 30.234
Mean daily thermometer 24.1
Mean daily dew-point 16.8
Mean daily humidity 72.7
Maximum thermometer 38.5
Minimum thermometer 10.2
Rainfall, melted snow (inch) 0.01
Maximum velocity of wind, 20 miles per hour, from the west.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations (7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M., Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity in miles per hour.	Rainfall (inches).	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.18	47	s.	19	0.04	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.33	39	s.	8	0.26	Clear.
W. Gulf States:						
Ft. Smith	30.40	30	w.	8	.....	Clear.
Galveston	30.27	43	s.	14	0.17	Clear.
Indianola	30.30	50	s.w.	22	.....	Clear.
Little Rock	30.35	35	.....	.....	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.33	40	s.	8	.....	Clear.
O. V'y & Tenn.:						
Chattanooga	30.22	38	s.w.	10	0.45	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.24	36	w.	20	0.04	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.27	21	w.	13	0.01	Clear.
Memphis	30.35	30	s.w.	8	.....	Cl'ar.
Nashville	30.30	28	s.w.	8	0.34	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.08	32	w.	9	0.00	Lt. snow.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.40	22	s.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.27	11	s. w	11	.....	Cloudy.
Dubuque	30.22	10	s. w	16	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.28	15	s.w.	6	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.10	10	s.	12	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.35	10	s.w	8	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.94	4	s.w.	19	.....	Cloudy.
Missouri V'y:						
Leavenw'th	30.28	21	s.	10	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.13	25	s.	16	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.92	30	w.	14	.....	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest:						
Bismarck	29.91	36	s.w.	30	*	Cloudy.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.36	59	s.w.	28	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Elliott	30.41	48	s.	22	.....	Clear.
North Platte	30.21	40	w.	19	.....	Clear.
Sou'n Slope:						
Fort Sill	30.46	38	s.	8	.....	Clear.
Ft. Stockton	30.33	30	s.w.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.22	15	s.w.	8	.....	Clear.

*Inappreciable

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 11, 1884.

Jan. 11	THERMOMETER. Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean daily humidity.	Prec. (inches)	Rainfall (inches).	Snowfall (inches).	Barometer.
1873	35.2	38.0	32.2	75.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1874	30.2	40	21	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1875	30.3	42	17.5	63.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1876	30.3	42.0	17.5	62.2	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1877	28.2	34.0	18.0	56.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1878	29.0	38.4	19.0	83.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1879	30.0	50.4	10.0	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1880	30.0	46.5	15.0	77.3	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1881	30.2	40.7	21.7	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1882	30.3	42.7	21.7	75.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1883	30.2	45.0	21.0	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27
1884	30.2	38.5	19.2	72.7	0.00	0.00	0.0	30.27

Stages of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1874...	18 feet 0 inches	1880...	18 feet 0 inches
1875...	frozen.	1881...	frozen.
1876...	8 feet 3 inches	1882...	15 feet 10 inches
1877...	4 feet 3 inches	1883...	6 feet 9 inches
1878...	5 feet 10 inches	1884...	9 feet 0 inches
1879...	frozen.	*Inappreciable.	

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	From.	To
Ariadne	Uniontown	.....

BOATS DUE.

Fred Wilson	Cairo	Pittsburgh.
Cons Millar	Memphis	Cincinnati.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river was still falling last evening, with 8¼ feet of water in the canal, and 6 feet 4 inches in the chute on the falls. Notwithstanding the cold and changeable weather and the river being full of ice, navigation remains only partially suspended, and unless it turns very cold in the next 48 hours boats will be running again. All fears of an early flood have been abandoned; caused by the weather turning cool again. A bright sun shone yesterday, but its warm rays were chilled by the cold atmosphere, and the moderation was mild. The river falls and ice runs, but navigation is not entirely suspended—yet.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

THE splendid Ariadne, Capt. McCoy, leaves Portland at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Evansville, Uniontown and all way points. She will take Tennessee and Cumberland river freights. See advertisement.

OUR LOG.

THE worst ice of the winter passed here yesterday.

THE entrance to and entire inside of the canal is locked tight by ice.

THIS is the sort of weather that makes "coons" take a delight in "jumping" boats.

IT used to take worse weather and ice than we've had yet to stop steamboats from running.

WE have seen steamboats running in worse ice than what there is or has been in the river, yet.

THE dam opposite the wharf was packed in ice yesterday. Old Ike said: "De dam thing wuz kivered wid it f'om ee'n ter ee'n."

WOULDN'T a "chain-gang" here make the snow fly off the streets about now? Wouldn't it make the tramps, bummers and petty thieves

ODD IKE says: "Old 'Prob'ly's flag on de Curious-Jingle buildin' mought be put out dar ter tell w'en de cold weddah's er gwin ter cum, but ebery time I looks up an' sees 'er wa'vin' hit'll 'pear ter me 'z if she wuz er signal ob distress, kase my coal pile is er gittin' dam low."

COL. TOM TARR, of Wolf Island, was in Cairo the other day with blood in his eyes and a pocketful of buckshot in the barrel of the old army musket he was carrying around. He told Chet. Bradley to point out old Hazen to him if he saw him. He wanted to shoot him for being such a poor wind, weather and flood prophet.

OUR old, true and tried friend, Capt. Geo. B. Macklin, of Frankfort, has sent us "a Senatorial liliad"—a fatherless child, as it were—stating that we had been charged with being the author of the poetical orphan. We never had anything to do with it, and we don't know who did, but we are willing to bet a year's salary that if we did know we'd make him father it. The man or men who have no more respect for our old age, gray hairs and infirmities than to blame us with it ought to be taken out and shot.

"Shake not your gory locks at me,
Thou can'st not say I did it."

"Bid farewell
To this pretty little town!"

OLD IKE was shoveling snow. Raz came out the alley rubbing the tears out of his eyes with the back of his left hand, while he felt for something under his rear coat tails with his right. The old man leaned on his shovel and tragically remarked: "Razmus, my son, dese am de times dat tries men's soles." "Ya-as! an' wimin's, too. Mammy jes' tried hers on me fo' hittin' de preacher wid er snow-ball, an' I'm all a flah onder my coat-tails, but I'm er frezin' every whar else." "Son, jes' t'ink o' yo' latter end in life." "You betcher life I'm thinkin' ob it. Wish I could fo'git it!" and he took after a sleigh to "ketch behind."

CAPT. FRANK RICHARDSON, the great American weather prophet and centenarian of Cincinnati, never could stand snow-drifts and cold weather. He wears No. 14 red-lined gum overshoes for ear protectors, and his nose would freeze off his face close up if he didn't keep it covered with a gum piano cover. He is the only man in Cincinnati who carries the bay window of his breeches stuffed with straw and a hot brick in each pocket. He won't get cold and warm until the latter part of next summer, from the fact that there is so much of him upon the ground exposed to the wind and weather. Frank is a good soul, means well and is a No. 1 psalm singer, and no matter how cold his hide is or how nearly frozen his feet are his heart is always warm and his head clear. Long live the veteran hero.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Ariadne arrived from Uniontown yesterday morning, and leaves Portland this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Portland wharf.... The Gunning Star, Alice Brown and Fred Wilson arrived at Cairo Thursday. The Fred left on her return to this city.... The Centennial and Rob Roy are still aground at Liberty Crossing.... The U. P. Schenck left New Orleans Thursday for the Ohio.... The Mary Houston left Memphis on her way up Thursday at noon.... The Tom Sherlock leaves for New Orleans Sunday if the weather moderates.... The Golf left the ice and got to Cincinnati all right.... The John Walton and tow are at West Louisville.... The following boats were in sight in our harbor yesterday waiting a chance to leave for Pittsburgh: Tom Rees, S. L. Wood, Little Fred, B. D. Wood, Josh Cook, Maggie, Acora and Diamond.... The Bob Connell, Osceola, Wash. Gray and Transit, all flatboat boats, are in good condition and ready for business at a moment's notice.... The Jeffersonville ferry boats made irregular trips yesterday. The boats at Portland have quit.... The Vint Shinkle leaves for Memphis Sunday if the weather moderates.... The big Joe Williams is still waiting to go South with her tow.... An empty coal barge hangs upon the dam opposite the foot of Sixth street.... The wind crowded the ice to the Kentucky shore yesterday.... The Fred Wilson is due up from Cairo to-day flying light.... The Iron Age and two barges, boats down, are laid up at Moscow, Ohio, in good shape.... The Cons. Millar is due up from Memphis to-day.... The Dan Kane and tow are laid up at Parkersburg.... The Kanawha, Licking, and probably the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers will be rising to-day.... Complaints having been made at Baton Rouge that steamboats were landing at the oil factory and encroaching on the ferry landing, at the foot of Main street, a distance was adopted by the City Council imposing a fine of $50 on the Captain, owner or agent of any vessel using other than the regular landing, which is designated as being between Convention and Laurel streets...."Jumbo" leaves Cairo to-day for New Orleans.... The towboat R. A. Speed is at Wall's landing, 25 miles above Batesville, on the Upper White river, and will come out with three barges of Manganese ore as soon as it is loaded and navigation will permit.... The big W. W. O'Neil and tow passed Cairo going South, Thursday, all right.... A singular incident connected with the sinking of the wall City is, that her moneydrawer, containing $12, was picked up by the ferryman at Letart from a cake of ice. It was in good condition, sitting right up.... The lower gorge from the foot of Spruce street moved down at St. Louis Wednesday night about 500 yards, tearing the towboats Raven and J. W. Garrett from their moorings below the arsenal and crushing them to pieces. Both are a total loss. The Raven is owned by Com. P. P. Manion and is insured for $3,000 in Carroll & Powell's agencies, of this city. The Garrett is owned by the American Transportation Company and is insured for $4,000 in Eastern companies.

SNAGS.

POMEROY *Telegraph*, 9th: "Frank Summers, engineer of the Charlie McDonald, and Miss Belle Kennedy, who has kept a millinery establishment in Pomeroy for many years past, were quietly married at Miss Kennedy's place of business last Monday, and Sam Hodges, the music dealer, settled the bill." May the Summers of your lives be many, Frank, and the winter of your old age be afar off.

OWENSBORO (KY.) *Messenger*, 9th: John A. Dales, second clerk of the late Carrier, who has been in the city ever since the wreck, left for Cincinnati yesterday. He endeared himself to the passengers by his cool and brave conduct at the time of the wreck, and excited the admiration of everybody by his modesty when spoken to on the subject. Owenboro is in love with Dales.

St. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Only $2 buys one gallon of three-year-old whisky, which has been in our possession for five years, guaranteed to be of perfect quality and purity. NOCK & SNYDER, Druggists, Second and Market.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$9,000 on good city property; also $2,500 and $5,000. E. H. FRYER, Room 15 Law Temple, Fifth and Green.

WANTED—ROOMS—Two or more unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Address P. B., this office.

WANTED—PARTNER—In an established, paying manufacturing business in this city. Object, an increase of capital. Address "Manufacturer," this office, stating where an interview may be had. Unexceptionable references given

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

The COURIER-JOURNAL to-morrow, as usual on Sundays, will be a *double number*, and its sixteen pages, with one hundred and twelve columns of the richest and choicest matter, made up of news, miscellany, stories, poetry, local and personal intelligence, will be a treat of rare excellence for its wide circle of readers. Price only five cents for the double number.

As the large edition makes it necessary to go to press at an early hour, advertisers will accommodate us by handing in their favors at the earliest hour they conveniently can.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—The breadstuff markets were decidedly weak, suffering at Western centers a bad break in prices. Wheat was the weak spot in the circle at Chicago, suffering a severe depression from the heavy California failure of yesterday, which, however, served to show a very poor support in Chicago. The advance in East-bound freights also increased the weakness. The May option declined to $1 flat, a fraction lower than the bottom price reached in November. Other cereals were also decidedly in buyers' favor, both East and West. Provisions were weak and lower in sympathy with breadstuff. Cotton was very well supported. Port receipts were 82,000 bales less than last year. The live stock markets were firm and higher for hogs in the West, and steady for cattle, but in New York the cattle market was decidedly weak.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was lower. Government bonds were steady to firm, the 3 per cents not showing any depression from the prospect of a $10,000,000 call for redemption. The stock market was dull but steady to firm.

In London, English consols were higher. American railroads were dull. In Liverpool, corn and bacon were higher, wheat wa weak and cotton was firm.

THE GEOLOGICAL BUREAU.

There is nothing in the Governor's message which commends itself more heartily to our approval than what he says about the geological survey. This work and other work done under the direction of this bureau have a value which our people have been much too slow to appreciate, and it has not had from the Legislature that consideration which it has so richly earned. In his message the Governor says:

"No expenditure of money has ever been made by our State Government which has been more prolific of good results than that w. ich has been devoted to our Geological Survey, if, indeed, any other outlay of no greater amount can at all compare with it in the munificence of its returns. Previous to its inauguration, comparatively little was known of our varied and almost illimitable resources, and consequently the vast tide of capital, as well as intelligent labor seeking new fields of employment, has drifted past us, and thousands of the most enterprising of our own people had been lured to other States supposed to have been more liberally endowed by nature with the various elements of material prosperity. But, although prosecuted year by year under great disadvantages compared with the liberal encouragement extended by other States to similar enterprises, it has demonstrated that our resources of every description are enormous—almost beyond the reach of computation; that our soils are adapted to the profitable growth of the widest range of agricultural products known to the temperate zone; that one-half of our primitive forests, abounding in the greatest variety of valuable timber, are still untouched; that our State abounds in the richest iron ore to be found in the world; and that our coal area is more extensive than that of the great State of Pennsylvania, or of Great Britain and Ireland combined, underlying nearly 13,000 square miles of our territory, thus leading to the successful prosecution of a large variety of useful enterprises and the establishment of numerous industries before but little known in our State."

The survey is of such a thoroughly scientific character, and the reports give in such an exhaustive way statements of the geological formation of each county, the capacity of its soil, the extent of its timber and mineral lands, the value of all its production and probable future course of its development that it is not possible to place too high a value on the work of Prof. PROCTER and his assistants. In these reports are contained the demonstrations of what heretofore had seemed only the vain dream of the visionary. What is here written has to Pennsylvania a far deeper significance than any discussion of the tariff. While the idea of RANDALL and KELLEY has been to erect artificial barriers to shut out the iron of England, to obstruct by legislation any equal interchange of our products for those of England, in order that they might build in Pennsylvania an oligarchy, which, in time, would dominate not only the politics of the whole country, but direct as well its commercial and industrial affairs; while at Washington the Pennsylvania contingent has been concentrating its efforts on this work, science, with an unerring finger, has been pointing to the South as the seat of the empire for the future. Pennsylvania is weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Its great power and enormous wealth have been due to wrong and injustice; its structure rests on a sandy and an uncertain foundation. Men at last will revolt against any "plan of development" so called which taxes the many to sustain in idleness and indolence a few wealthy men. From the very foundations of our Government we have had protection to a greater or less extent, infants have been fed on public pap, and yet they are infants still to-day, as far from independence as ever and stricken with dismay at any plan for revising the iniquitous tariff.

What the tariff has not been able to do—develop our iron industries to a point where they can compete with those of England—science, guiding competition, will do in the next few years. It has been the scientific explorer who first has pointed out the path of commercial enterprise, and it has been the unfaltering assertion of all scientific investigators that in the region of country extending south and west from Virginia to Alabama, iron can be made at a less cost than anywhere else in the world.

The full significance of this testimony we have been slow to comprehend. It places Kentucky in the very front rank of States, and will, if we are wise, make Louisville the most important manufacturing city in the Union. This is not mere extravagant assertion; it is the unquestioned testimony of a whole army of geologists, supported by the opinion and experience of practical men.

Let us see to it, therefore, that the work of the Geological Bureau be not crippled for want of means. Now, above all other times in our history, do we need to know what are our actual resources. We must enter into friendly rivalry not only with Pennsylvania and with England, but with Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, where, as with us, coal and iron are within calling distance of each other. In this conflict the result will be determined by the skill and confidence and zeal with which we use the resources so abundantly given to us by nature. First of all, let us understand the extent and the value of these resources. Let us know in what we are superior to our neighbors and our rivals. It is a grand heritage, and it brings with it grave responsibilities. We should count it over carefully. Speaking of Wolfe and Breathitt and Perry and Letcher, the geological reports assert that "this portion of Kentucky has the largest body of valuable timber lands in the United States." No one can safely place a limit to the future power of a State possessing, as does Kentucky, the most valuable timber lands, the richest coal lands and the best beds of iron ore in the country.

We need to extend the resources of this bureau. It has been neglected, and deserves our most hearty and liberal encouragement. It is doing incalculable good to the State. Each report adds something to the value every acre of land within our borders. We believe a new day is dawning for Kentucky; that capital is turning envious eyes to our hidden wealth; that great industrial and commercial changes will soon be wrought by forces already in action. The Geological Bureau is, as it were, our War Department, and it should be thoroughly organized with all the men and money at command which it requires. This we believe is the judgment of our people, and we doubt not it will be carried out by the Legislature.

A RIGHTEOUS MOVEMENT.

Senator BECK has already introduced a bill looking toward the re-establishment of our ocean-carrying trade by making it lawful for American citizens to purchase ships built abroad.

Bills to the same effect have also been introduced by various members in the House, and it is to be hoped that out of the movement at least some practical beginning will be made in securing free ships.

It is true that our merchant marine can never regain its lost ascendancy on the seas until our international commerce shall be revived by the reduction of our high tariff embargoes. In other words, we shall never have a large and prosperous merchant marine until we have a large and prosperous foreign trade; and this is out of the question until we make it possible by removing the restrictions against it. Still, while until this be done we can not expect to flourish on the sea as we did in the days when our tonnage equaled that of England, and was as great, exclusive of Great Britain's, as that of the rest of the world combined, we can materially improve our shipping interests by allowing Americans to buy their vessels where they can get them cheapest.

As it is now, with our present puny ocean trade, we pay about $150,000,000 annually to foreigners for transportation, there being to-day only one line of ocean-going vessels flying the American flag, and that falling so far short of paying expenses, owing to our barbarous navigation laws, that its owners are about to sell it to the English.

With the fair privileges which Senator BECK and other Democrats in Congress propose to allow Americans in the purchase of ships, there is no reason why we may not soon do at least a respectable portion of our ocean carrying.

It is hard to see how the passage of such a measure would injure American ship builders, for whose protection the present unjust restrictions were made, for the present tariff so increases the prices of materials that they can not construct vessels for the foreign trade, and as their business now consists in building for the coast trade, which none of the bills so far introduced propose to affect, any jealous solicitude on their account is superfluous.

IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

The following letter from a subscriber in Mississippi is referred to the prayerful consideration of the merchants of Louisville:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"MARTIN, CLAIBORNE CO., MISS., Dec. 28, 1883.—I take your paper and have done so for a long time, and frequently purchase articles that before the war I bought in your place and of better quality than elsewhere. Here we would send to your city, but on looking into your paper can see no advertisements of business houses. Did they all make fortunes and retire after the Exposition? I wish to buy 'barbed wire.' It is quoted cheaper in your city than elsewhere that I have seen. I hope some of your business houses will advertise in your paper. D. S. PATTISON."

There does appear occasionally in the COURIER-JOURNAL a small advertisement of "barbed wire," but our merchants generally must understand better than they have yet done the benefits of advertising. A newspaper does more for a city, does more to make it known, does more to attract attention and custom than the whole army of drummers or commercial travelers. Indeed, the commercial travelers can have no such efficient support as that furnished by an influential newspaper.

It has become so well understood that advertising pays, customers look in the columns of the leading newspapers to learn who are the leading and representative firms in any city. The transportation facilities of Louisville have been so rapidly extending, and the COURIER-JOURNAL's circulation has grown so in all directions, that the country now tributary to Louisvill is greater than ever before, and in it are valuable customers who may be secured with little effort. That advertisers elsewhere appreciate the advantages offered by the COURIER-JOURNAL our columns bear ample testimony; our complaint is that our own citizens are allowing others to use almost to their exclusion the very means which they should use largely for extending their trade.

There is an ever-increasing demand outside of the cities for those objects of comfort and convenience which only the city can supply. Purchasers are becoming each year more numerous, and their purchasing power is steadily increasing. These look to the newspaper for information as to the houses which must supply their necessities, yet the advertising patronage of the COURIER-JOURNAL from Louisville men of business, outside of those in the retail business, is most insignificant. What our own people neglect their competitors in other cities are quick to use. New York and the Eastern cities, Chicago and others in the West, are always to be found well represented in our columns, but our subscribers desiring to make a purchase seek in vain for anything like a fair representation of Louisville firms in the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL.

"AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE."

Just now the American hog—the four-legged species—is attracting a large share of public attention.

The discriminations which have been made against him by some of the effete aristocracies of Europe have brought him into a more than ordinary prominence among his fellow-citizens on this side of the water.

Not since Mr. HENRY JAMES, and some of his followers, brought the American girl into such conspicuity abroad has one of our products excited more discussion, from an international point of view, than the American hog.

The restrictions which have been placed on his entry into the ports of France and Germany by the governments of these countries are certainly unjust, and have aroused as much indignation among the citizens of the United States as if there were a suspicion among them that these impudent foreigners look upon the American hog as a typical representative of American character as estimated abroad.

However this be, our Congressmen are quick to resent the insult which they seem to think has been done us, and there appears to be a scramble just now at Washington among our representatives, who are burning to get in their retaliatory bills against these exclusive Germans and French.

Perhaps it would be just as well not to act too hastily on this subject. If our imports from these countries are of any consequence to us it would be difficult to show what advantage we should derive from shutting them off, and thus disturbing trade and encouraging smuggling.

If the truth were known it would doubtless be found that the present prohibition of American pork by France and Germany is but a development of that high protective tariff system which is so steadfastly maintained in this country.

France and Germany both hedge themselves in with a high tariff, just as we do, and it is very probable that the governments of these countries allege the danger of trichina in American pork as a pretext for closing their markets against it, thus satisfying the demands of their hog-growers and at the same time quieting the objections of the native consumers who would vigorously protest against the increase of duties on their meat.

Should this be the case—and it is in accordance with the evidence on the subject—has a nation, which is itself highly protective in its commercial restrictions, any cause to complain because other countries, following similar policies, lay embargoes on its own products?

The fact that such countries, ashamed or afraid in carrying out their protective policies to base such embargoes on their real foundations, create them on alleged sanitary grounds, can hardly alter the case.

The articles which it is proposed to exclude from our ports in retaliation for this discrimination against our pork are wines and silks, of which we import about $35,000,000 worth annually from France and Germany.

This is a rather large trade to kill at one blow, and we ought to consider in advance whether by such a course we are in any danger of cutting off our nose to spite our face.

If, however, by fighting protection with protection, there is any probability that the system may be abolished—after the manner of the two snakes which swallowed each other—then by all means let the experiment be made.

And a prohibition of the importation of adulterated wines into this country because they are adulterated, and not because they are foreign, is to be desired in itself, provided we can also prevent their manufacture at home.

Before making a prohibition on any other grounds, the champions of a retaliatory policy should carefully investigate the subject. There is nothing to be gained by undue haste.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, who has been a life-long Republican, expects to vote the Democratic ticket this year if the party upholds the revenue reform issue it has made. "There are thousands of Republicans," some one said to him the other day, "who think as you do on this question. What do you expect they will do if the Democracy stands squarely on the issue of revenue reform?" "I think," replied he, "there is a vast number of men who have heretofore been Republicans and would prefer to vote with Republicans, but who will certainly vote the Democratic ticket in that event. The silent voters, I think, are increasing in number." Mr. BEECHER, however, had probably not heard that the decree has gone forth from that excellent Republican authority, the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, that the Northerners who vote with the Democrats this year "deserve to be slaves, and their places will be duly assigned them as white niggers."

"THE most ferocious Confederate brigadier eaters of the present day are the men who, when the republic was forced to resort to a draft, so great was its need for soldiers, kept their precious carcasses carefully out of the way. Twenty years having elapsed, they are now in favor of enlisting for the war in order to crush out the rebellion. Gon pity them for cowards then and braggarts now. They are the real traitors of the period."—*[Chicago Herald.*

Come, come, this isn't the Fourth of July in the iron-works, and there is no occasion for your boiling over in that rantankerous style, even if you are to be "assigned your place as a white nigger," because you dare, as a Northerner, to vote for a reduction of the duty on tin tacks. Keep cool, and keep your hand on your ticket.

THE Chicago Trades Assembly took decided action last Sunday against the importation of cheap foreign labor by the capitalists of this country. The Chicago workingmen don't seem to bear in mind that the American capitalist, having secured an enormous tariff system "for the protection of the American laborer," has done all that could be asked of him, and must therefore be allowed to hire his labor where he can get it cheapest.

HERE, you protectionists, who are trying to invent some plan to get rid of the surplus in the National Treasury, why not vote it to those wealthy and patriotic millionaires of New York, to repay them for having so lavishly contributed of their substance to the Bartholdi Statue Pedestal Fund?

THIS AND THAT.

THE NEW WEATHER SIGNAL.

O cold, white flag!
O white, cold flag!
As Bony's cold when Moscow burned!
O waive thy wave!
Too much men rave
Already of the cold they've learned!

O cold, white flag!
O frigid rag!
Come down and let the sun shine free!
The Polar Bear
Hath warmer air
Than we poor wretches under thee!

FLATBUSH is organizing a Gen. Sherman Campaign Club.

GEORGE C. HARDING'S widow is conducting a restaurant at Indianapolis.

THE Weather Bureau, too ready to surrender to the cold, runs up a white flag.

THE Harvard boys are hard students. Their gymnasium is crowded every day.

THE milkmen are heavy losers by the recent intense cold; A frozen pump can not be milked.

BISMARCK rubs his skating rink every morning with fresh spare-ribs, but the hair still refuses to sprout.

"REAL good, square weather," says the Boston *Post*. Well, that's the kind of weather to be round in.

THE Eastern nailers have refused to submit to a further reduction of wages. This will soon bring things to a head.

IT will not be in good form for any female to wear a seal sacque when the cold-wave flag isn't flopping on the staff.

THE Peoria *Transcript* has noticed that the fair sex clings to la-da-da collars, knitting-needle canes and tight pantaloons.

A PROMINENT restaurant man in New York disappeared some days ago. He has probably gone back to look for the waiter.

THE question now is, can a man who rejects a leap-year proposal be sued for breach of promise? Things are looking very dark for the male sex.

WHAT French King did she mention when she answered Louis' question as to what day of the month it was? "This is, Louis, the Eleventh."

THE Widow Van Cott says no Christian ever went to a theater. There has to be very good acting, that's a fact, if a Christian is to pay out his money for it.

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA advises parents to give their children no middle name. Another thing: Mr. Smith should never name any of his boys John.

A NEW YORK milkman was so base as to desert, after he had married her, a widow with eight children. It is strange what a prejudice some men have against children.

THE New York *Sun* argues that "as some of the canals visible on the surface of Mars are sixty miles or more in width, they can not have been built by the inhabitants."

THE Boston *Post* says to every man who has a troublesome baby: "Take it by the scruff of the neck and say: 'You hold your yawp or I'll shake the breath out of you.'"

THE Hartford *Post* speaks of Democrats who are always searching for and never finding the truth. It would appear from this that the *Post* is not without subscribers who are Democrats.

"WHEN a large house dog comes out with an announcement of himself a man knows what he has got to meet," says Mr. Beecher. Henry must have got this pointer from a letter carrier.

MANY of the cans of French mushrooms sold by leading grocers in this city as the best goods of a first-rate French grower contain ten stems to one button This complaint is widespread.—*[James Gordon Bennett.*

DETROIT has fifty citizens who could found and endow an art gallery or a public museum, but they are not on the found. It is cheaper to pay a quarter to see the sights after the institution is a fact.—*[Free Press.*

"IS IT the duty of a man who has married a widow to accompany her on visits to the grave of her first husband?"—somebody asks. If the happy pair are living on the life insurance policy of the late lamented, it certainly is.

A GEORGIA paper tells of a daddy who listened for two hours while his daughter and her dudelet occupied one corner of the sofa, and this was the sole conversation: He—"If lovie die, what ud dovie do?" She—"Dovie die, too."

THE ordinance against carrying concealed weapons applies to everybody, but it is neither respected nor enforced. We question, indeed, whether the right of a citizen to bear arms can be set aside by municipal ordinance.—*[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE new feminine fashion of shaving or shingling the hair, in order to wear wigs, recalls the old rhymes:

"Upon my word and honor,
As I went round the corner,
I met a pig
Without a wig,
Upon my word and honor."

ALONG Chestnut street, below Sixteenth, holes have been left in the sidewalk by some contractor whose job of curbing, undertaken too late in the season, has been interrupted by the weather. The bricks near the curbing have been left decorated with little heaps of mud. Chestnut avenue is getting to be a great drive.

A NEW YORK girl writes to her editor: "How can I break a young man of the habit of saying 'oncest' for once; 'them' things for those things, and 'I seen' for I saw?" Poor girl! She will never break him of this. It is plain that the young man is in training preparatory to going to Illinois and getting elected to the United States Senate.

THE city was horrified this morning by the announcement that "Samuel Tilden had been bunkoed." Visions of Charles Francis Adams in the hands of experts and Oscar Wilde dallying with "Hungry Joe" were before everybody, until careful sifting of the story showed it was not our Uncle Samuel, of Graystone, but a gentleman from New England bearing the same name, who had fallen into the hands of the spoilsman. Our Samuel Tilden may be somewhat decrepit, but the bunko man who would take him up would almost wish that he were dead before Samuel got through with him.—*[New York Commercial Advertiser.*

QUEER FACTS.

HAMILTON DISSTON, of Philadelphia, has $400,000 insurance on his life in thirteen regular companies.

MRS. EMMA HOPKINS, of Spring Lake, Mich., thinks she has Ethan Allen's sword and wants the Vermont Legislature to pay her $1,000 for it.

TYING a man's hands behind his back and placing him so that he can snap at doughnuts tied on a string held on a lever with his mouth, the thing being agitated by a friend, is a new holiday game in the interior of California.

CAPT. ARTHUR SPRING, a merchant of Callao, Peru, about three years ago left a fortune of $1,500,000 to his cousin, John Spring. Inquiries were set on foot for the latter, but he was not discovered till three weeks before his death, which happened at Virginia City, Nev., a few days ago.

AS EDWARD HERBERT, of Bay Shore, L. I., sat at the breakfast table on Friday, he heard a church bell ring twice. Thinking it an illusion, he said to his daughter: "There, I'll bet anything father's dead." A few minutes afterward he received a telegram informing him of his father's death, which occurred suddenly that morning. The bell had actually rung.

THE Mexican Government has made a contract with Mr. Oscar A. Droege to plant 2,000,000 trees in the Valley of Mexico within four years. The contractor pledges himself to 80,000 ash, 35,000 willows, 120,000 poplars, 60,000 eucalyptus trees, 60,000 trecnos Japones, 60,000 mauntain-cypress cedars, 100,000 acacias, and 120,000 of miscellaneous varieties. The trees must be in plantations of from 50,000 to 100,000 each.

G. W. SWEETLAND, of Norwick, N. Y., says he commenced reading the Bible through the 1st day of January, 1883, and read it through 20 times by the last of June, or the first months of the year. He commenced again the 1st day of July, and read it through since then 32 times, and finished the last time December 20, making 52 times in all, in something short of a year, averaging over once a week. And during this time he read the village papers, with some miscellaneous or light reading, and attended to his garden during the season, besides having numerous callers and more or less visitors in the meantime.

A CASE of trance has lately ended in Glasgow. A woman 35 years of age has lain since June last in a state of coma, motionless, with closed eyes, a pulse of about 80 per minute, natural temperature and normal breathing. Consciousness was entirely absent until, at the end of November, she suddenly awoke, and is now recovering her wonted strength. During her long sleep she was fed daily by a stomach tube. The case is well-nigh unique on account of its duration. These trances are the puzzle of the physiologist, and simulate death so closely that prtients have been in danger of burial alive.

IN London, lately, two well-dressed men entered the shop of a fashionable tradesman and asked to see the chief of the establishment, whom they privately informed that they were detectives from Scotland Yard. The men said that from information received that they knew that two "swell women" would drive up to the shop in a brougham and order drapery to a large amount, paying for the same with a forged check for £50, bearing the name of a well-known nobleman. It would, however, be necessary, in order to properly convict the women, to allow them to carry the goods off with them, and take the change of the check. But in order that they should not escape, the dectives were to have a hansom with a fast horse, to follow the brougham and take the ladies into custody. The officers took their stand behind the counter; the "ladies" came, ordered the goods, and tendered the check. They received the change and goods and drove off. The detectives immediately followed in their hansom with the "fast horse." The tradesman is still waiting for the goods.

PEOPLE YOU READ ABOUT.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS is slender, brown-haired, thin-nosed and gentle-voiced.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS continues to flock together all alone by himself—just like Dundreary's bird of a feather.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE is in Washington. She will, after two weeks, return to Europe, where her children are at school.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM is a very polished man in appearance. Even the gray of his hair is as shiny as his silk hat; even his smile is a half-sedate, half-shiny one.

AFTER his retirement from the stage Mario found his chief delight in the study of archæology, languages and painting, and also amused himself at carpentry, at which he was very clever. But he carefully shunned all musical instruments, and never sang a single note.

WILLIAM BLACK, the novelist, is ill; Sir Arthur Sullivan is flattened out by overwork; C. P. Huntington has quit writing letters, but G. Francis Train is preparing to launch his new journal of *Psychomania*. This is the latest news about the "literary fellers."

GEN. SHERIDAN will soon make his annual pilgrimage to his old home in Ohio to visit his mother. She is 83 years old, and the General never neglects to visit her once a year. He would be glad to have her with him in his new home, but the old lady clings tenaciously to the homestead, where all the five children first saw the light of a successful life.

MISS KATE KANE, attorney at law, has besought the Chicago papers not to permit their court reporters to call her a "female" lawyer. "My mother," she writes, "finished the business at the christening services, when she called me Kate instead of John, and if your reporter had any supplement to add he should have been there at the time."

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, says that if he consulted his pride as a man of affairs and a prescience that enabled him to predict the events of forty years, he would rest the fame of his life upon his speech on slavery in Boston in 1854, rather than on any other single effort; but in the light of humanity he would rather stand upon his compromise speech in the Senate in 1850. There is, he says, no period of his life upon which he looks with greater satisfaction than that in which he attempted to adjust by compromise the differences that were, ten years later, settled by war.

"AN old Senator" is reported by the Philadelphia *Record* to have told the story of the famous "Old Bullion" Benton. He was making a speech in the Senate about the future of the then newly acquired territory in the Southwest, and said he remembered reading some almost prophetic passages in a book by an old Spanish writer. He had not seen the book since his boyhood, but it was doubtless in the library; he would send for it and read the passages. This he did, and began reading the Spanish fluently. Presently, "Pardon me," he said, "some of you may not be conversant with Spanish. I will translate," and he went on, translating page after page without hesitation. "Gets it off well, doesn't he?" whispered another gentleman to the "Old Senator;" "I called his attention to the book last night, and translated it for him. He had never heard of it before."

Muthatton Must Look to His Laurels.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 11.—The *Times* notes some stories sent from here recently to newspapers in different parts of the country, giving the details of "An Elopement," "A Triple Tragedy," "The Doubly Fatal Issue of a Fight Between an English Earl and a She Bear," and "The Experiences of a Physician With a Ghost," and adds: "There is not one iota of truth in any of the yarns referred to, and all originated in the fertile brain of one Thomas Addison, who, being interviewed by a *Times* reporter, admitted their authorship, and said he sent them simply to cater to the morbid and sensational tastes of the people. He got well paid, and that was all he cared for."

A Desperado Killed.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 11.—A special from Fayetteville, Ark., announced the killing of Jeff. Gilliland near that place last night by John Malone. The men were on their way home, some miles in the country, and quarreled. Gilliland fired on Malone, missing him, when the latter shot Gilliland, killing him. Gilliland was a noted desperado and had long been the terror of the mountain districts.

Women in Journalism.

[Toledo Blade.]

Miss Field regrets that there are not more women employed in journalism. That is according to the taste of readers. It is probable that a majority of women desire to read what men write. It is certain that the majority of those men who like women's compositions don't want them printed.

The Lamented Blizzard.

[Cleveland Herald.]

It is to be hoped that the rumor connecting Gen. Hazen with the late lamented blizzard in an executive capacity is untrue. The criticisms on his words of wisdom have been harsh, but not deserving of such punishment as this.

The Three B's.

[Chicago News.]

There are three B's represented in the Democratic party of Ohio—brains, bar'l and bellyache. Pendleton was the candidate of the brains, Payne was the candidate with the bar'l, and old Durbin Ward is the bellyache.

Original and Unique.

[Baltimore Herald.]

In the dreary waste of politics the Presidential boom of Gen. John A. Logan shines brightly as the most original, unique and truly humorous thing of the age.

Payne's Oil.

[Inter-Ocean.]

When oil is needed on the turbulent waters at Washington it will be mighty handy to have Senator Payne around.

THE CAUCUS RULES.

The Joint Committee Decide That the Balloting for Senator be Viva Voce.

No Nominations After the First Ballot Unless by Consent of the Majority.

The Republican Members Will Vote for Hon. John Bennett for Senator,

But May Unite on One of the Democratic Candidates if an Agreement is Reached.

WORK OF BOTH HOUSES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—The Joint Caucus Committee on Rules agreed unanimously to-night on rules for Monday night's caucus, the substance of which is as follows: The balloting to be vive voce, and the selection of a candidate and adjournment by call of ayes and noes, which may also be demanded by two members on any motion. After the first ballot no new names to be proposed except by consent of a majority of the caucus. No persons to be allowed on the floor except members, officers and bona-fide correspondents of newspapers. The caucus to meet in the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Senate caucus to preside; in his default the Chairman of the House caucus. If he be not present a joint Chairman elected by the joint caucus. Officers of the two houses to hold the same positions in the caucus. The rule proposed to limit the nominations to a mere statement of the candidates' names was rejected, and the matter left to the caucus. The rule as to dropping the hindmost candidate was left to the caucus. Where not in conflict, the joint rules of the two houses to be the rules of the caucus.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening and decided to cast their first ballot on next Tuesday for Hon. John Bennett, of Madison county, for United States Senator. After one ballot each gentleman is to be free to act as he chooses. As this is only intended as a compliment to Mr. Bennett, who well deserves it, what they will do after that is not known outside, but a prominent Republican who was present at a meeting of the caucus told me that he thought it wise policy in them to elect their choice among the Democratic candidates, if by combining and casting a solid vote for one of them they could do so. Who they were likely to vote for I did not learn, as my informant was quite guarded on that point, merely saying that each would be left to do as he pleased about that. He also expressed himself as being confident that no nominations would be made in the Democratic caucus Monday night, and the fight would be thrown into the two houses of the Legislature. He did not state to me who he preferred among the Democratic candidates, though I have heard, and it is well understood here whom he favors.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M. by Lieut. Gov. Hindman. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lewis. Journal of yesterday read.

The Senate took up for consideration the unfinished business report from the Committee on Internal Improvements—a bill allowing parties to build a boom across Beaver creek. Recommitted.

Mr. L. T. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked that committee be discharged from further consideration of a bill to declare and protect the rights of married women. Committee discharged.

Mr. Pool, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Rochester, in Butler county. Passed.

Mr. D. L. Moore, from same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill for the benefit of Chas. D. Wickliffe, of Muhlenburg county. Committee discharged.

Mr. Frederick, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to incorporate Casky Grange, in Christian county. Passed.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to incorporate the Upper Bluelick's Bridge Company. Passed.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to amend section 6, article 2, chapter 92 of General Statutes. Rejected.

Mr. Hays entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which this bill was rejected.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to amend section 10, article 2, chapter 92 of the General Statutes. Recommitted.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution to appoint the usual committee to investigate the condition of the Treasury. Lies over one day.

Mr. Haggard, from the Committee on Courts of Justice, reported an act to change the time for holding the regular terms of the Bath Circuit Court. Passed.

Mr. Munday offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate of the number of votes cast for a Constitutional Codvention, the number of votes cast for Governor, and the number of votes cast for Congressmen at the last election, under act of the last General Assembly. Adopted.

Same—Resolution asking Auditor to furnish Senate the number of qualified voters of this State under last enumeration. Adopted.

Mr. Reyney offered a joint resolution requesting the Governor to obtain from the General Government the muster-rolls of the four Kentucky companies that served in the Sixteenth regiment United States infantry in the Mexican war, and to file the same in the office of the Adjutant General of Kentucky. Adopted.

The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

In the House, indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Walter Cleary, of Covington. Mr. Shaw moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a bill on yesterday taxing dogs in Boone and Campbell counties. The reconsideration was had, and after the adoption of an unimportant amendment, the bill was again passed.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution directing that all bills, for which leaves are obtained, shall be left with the Clerk and by him handed to the appropriate committees. Mr. Stone thought this was putting too much work on an already overburdened clerk, and the House seemed to think likewise, as the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Harcourt, from the Committee on Codes of Practice, reported favorably an act to amend section 332, title 3, chapter 1, Criminal Codes of Practice, entitled, "Proceedings for the Arrest of Public Criminals." The proposed amendment provides that "a magistrate, if satisfied that a public offense has been committed, shall have power to summon persons before him and examine them under oath touching their knowledge of the offense, and to issue a warrant for the offender." (The law, as it now is, allows a magistrate to do this in cases of *felony* only.) The proposed amendment gave rise to much discussion.

Mr. Radcliffe offered an amendment that the magistrate must be satisfied, by affidavit, of the commission of a public offense before he summons persons before him to inquire into it. He spoke in opposition to the measure unless his amendment should be adopted. He objected to putting arbitrary power into the hands of a magistrate, allowing him, when he may have a mere suspicion against a man, to send for witnesses and hold a secret inquisition upon a matter affecting the liberties of a citizen.

Mr. Julian spoke in favor of the bill, but said he was also in favor of so amending the code as to provide for a written affidavit in all cases, except those of which the magistrate has personal knowledge, to be filed in the office of the magistrate before the warrant issues. There certainly ought to be, though, enlarged powers given to magistrates for inquiring into offenses, and instanced cases of kukluxing, barn-burning, etc., where the offenders can not be discovered except by the testimony of accomplices.

Mr. Cram moved to amend so as to except the county of Grant from the provisions of the amendment. He thought it a dangerous law, and one likely to give rise to petty malicious prosecutions. He thought, generally speaking, the grand jury only was the proper body for investigating offenses; because then we have, or are supposed to have, sixteen fair and impartial men. The bill proposed in effect to give magistrates power to establish star chamber proceedings, and such legislation was pernicious. He wanted the grand jury to stand between the Commonwealth and her citizens.

The vote being taken on Mr. Cram's amendment, it was defeated. Mr. Ratcliffe's amendment went the same way. On motion to order the bill to its third reading, Mr. Mr. Cram objected, and it went into the orders of the day.

The Committee on General Statutes reported a bill to amend Section 10, Chapter 24, General Statutes, providing that a debtor may create a lien to the amount of $50 on personal property by a written instrument, not acknowledged or recorded, to be good against other creditors for twelve months, and providing a penalty for the creating of a second lien. Mr. Carroll spoke against the bill and pointed out its defects, showing how its adoption would open the avenue to all sorts of fraud. He moved an amendment striking out the enacting clause. His amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Carroll then moved to reconsider the vote striking out the enacting clause, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table which was adopted. So the House very summarily and sensibly killed a very bad bill.

The following bills were passed: An act for the benefit of Henry county; an act for the benefit of M. Games, of Henry county, allowing him to remove his wife from the Central Lunatic Asylum and place her in a private asylum; an act to incorporate the Lexington Roller Mills Company; an act to amend the charter of the Home for the Aged of Little Sisters of the Poor; an act to incorporate the Fairmount Male and Female College; an act for the benefit of the town of Stanford, Ky.; an act to amend section 19, article 2, chapter 48, General Statutes.

Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to amend section 10, article 2, chapter 93, General Statutes, providing that bar-room licenses shall be transferable.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment that the act shall apply only to the county of Jefferson, which amendment was adopted, and then objections being made to the third reading of the bill, it went into the orders of the day.

The resolution directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against any reduction of the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Speaker appointed Dr. Jefferson, of Todd; Mr. Carroll, of Henry, and Mr. Ratcliff, of Harrison, members of the Joint Committee on Public Health.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee on Insurance, reported an act to amend the charter of the American Mutual Aid Society, which was passed.

Mr. Stuart offered a resolution, which was adopted, regarding the distribution of the Peabody Fund, and inviting J. L. M. Curry, agent of said fund, to visit Frankfort and deliver an address.

The House adjourned at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

NOTES AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Harcourt, the polite and dignified Representative from Spencer county, tells me that the publication of his vote in the caucus Monday night has gotten him into trouble at home. He voted against holding the caucus on that night, but he wants it to be understood that, "as between Williams and Blackburn, he is decidedly for Williams."

There is trouble in the Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Mr. Adair, Chairman of the committee, is, it seems, offended because he was not appointed to the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, and he refuses to serve on the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, or to report any bills considered in the committee. The matter will come up before the committee for consideration next Thursday. I asked Mr. Adair about it, and he said to me: "I thought I was entitled to the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, seeing that, next to Mr. Offutt, I received the largest vote for Speaker. When I heard he would appoint me Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, I went to him and told him I did not want it. Nor do I want it. But the principal reason I don't want it is because I came here to work, and there is no work that committee can do. The question is too great for us to handle at our session. What we ought to have is a commission on that subject to revise the taxation laws, and report at the next session."

The latest candidate for State Librarian to arrive here is Mrs. L. C. Reed, of Louisville. She is at the Capital Hotel. She is a widow of the late Gen. Henry E. Reed, who was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, and a member of the Confederate Congress. Mrs. Reed is said, by those who know her, to be quite an accomplished and deserving lady.

Representative Lewis, of Grayson, showed me this morning a letter received by him from the Auditor, which states that the expenditures of the Fish Commission have been as follows for the years indicated: 1876, $1,000; 1877, $2,000; 1878, $1,000; 1879, $2,000; 1880, $2,000; 1881, $3,000; 1882, $1,000; 1883, $4,000.

The proposed amendment to section 32, title 3, chapter 1, of the criminal code of practice, which provoked considerable discussion in the House to-day deserves to be carefully considered by this Legislature. While the amendment has some objectionable features, in that it commits too much power into the hands of magistrates, many of whom are ignorant, prejudiced, pig-headed men, and, therefore, liable to take advantage of the provisions of the bill, still there is no doubt some legislation is demanded in the direction the bill takes. It seems to be that the bill ought to apply to counties controlled by

THE MISSING CELTIC.

She is Spoken at Sea Making Slow But Safe and Satisfactory Progress Under Sail.

News From the Tonquin Difficulty More Warlike Than for Some Time Past.

A Royalist Demonstration at Paris Upon the Departure of Count De Paris for Spain.

Discovery of the Existence of a Revolutionary League Among the Moscow Students.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The steamer Argosy, Capt. Marshall, from New York for this port, has arrived off Lizard. She reports that she spoke the steamer Celtic, and took off several of her passengers and transferred them to a tug bound for Falmouth.

Four of the passengers of the Celtic who left the Argosy on the tug have landed at Falmouth. The Argosy left the Celtic on the 5th inst., 1,250 miles from Lizard. The names of the passengers landed at Falmouth are: John G. Pearson, A. F. Firth, C. H. Mehans and R. B. McClea. The rest of the passengers remained on the Celtic, and all were well. The Argosy spoke the Celtic in latitude 45° 58′ north, longitude 37° 12′ west. The four passengers landed at Falmouth express much satisfaction at getting ashore, the voyage having been so monotonous. They state that the Celtic sails slowly, but behaves well under canvas. It is expected she will soon fall in with another steamer of her line and be taken in tow.

The Celtic, prior to speaking the Argosy, experienced variable, but on the whole good weather. She was perfectly seaworthy and amply supplied with provisions. The captain hoped to be picked up by the steamer Britannic. More of the Celtic's passengers would have gone aboard the Argosy if the latter could accommodate them.

The four passengers landed at Falmouth state that at one time the gale was so heavy the Celtic's sails were blown out of the ropes. The steamer Bothnia was sighted December 29, but the two steamers only exchanged numbers. The Celtic's passengers considered the captain somewhat dilatory in signaling. The fresh provisions gave out, but there were enough salt stores for a year. On January 4 the steamer Independencia was sighted, and the Celtic asked to be reported "All well" at New York, but declined assistance. The steamer Argosy offered to tow the Celtic, but the offer was declined. When it was learned that the Argosy could take only four passengers there was great excitement among the business men on the Celtic, whose time was valuable. Lots were drawn for the coveted berths in the Argosy. Two of the unfortunate four went aboard the Argosy, and the other two sold their places to the highest bidders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEN. GORDON RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION IN THE ARMY TO FULFILL HIS CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN KING.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Times* says the military authorities having refused permission to Gen. (Chinese) Gordon to proceed up the Congo river, he has been compelled, at a great pecuniary sacrifice, to resign his commission in the British army to fulfill his engagement with the King of the Belgians. He goes to the Congo in a fortnight, principally to suppress the slave trade in the district where the Soudanese slavers mainly secure their supplies.

John Herd, Jr., and N. J. Mullins, corn dealers, were before the court to-day, at Liverpool, on the charge of defrauding the Northwestern Bank out of $16,000 by hypothecating grain bills twice over. The court-room was crowded with brokers and merchants. The prisoners were remanded until Friday next.

The iron masters of Cleveland and Yorkshire, owing to the depression in the pig-iron markets, are making arrangements to extinguish the fires in twenty furnaces, in the belief that they will thus accomplish an advance in prices.

Count Herbert Von Bismarck, counselor of the German Embassy in England, has been transferred to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg. The Count leaves London next week.

THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

A LETTER FROM MARQUIS TSENG, FROM WHICH IT IS TO BE INFERRED THAT CHINA MEANS TO FIGHT.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Breslau (Germany) *Gazette* publishes a letter written by Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsch Revue*, dated Dresden, to Von Hotzfeldt, of the German Foreign Office, giving him the contents of a letter which the former received from Marquis Tseng, dated Folkeshire, January 8. In the letter Tseng declared that the capture of Sontay by the French strengthened the war party in China, and it was questionable whether China would now accept mediation for the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty. He also said China would perhaps double the tax on foreign goods to cover the war expenses.

The Chinese authorities have blockaded the Canton river between the city and Bogue forts, leaving only a navigable passage 90 feet wide. Calls have been issued for re-recruits for the Chinese army.

The work of blockading the Canton river is progressing. Review gun-firing is held at the Bogue forts. Chinese troops are embarking for Hainan.

EGYPT.

THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF SOUDAN—BEDOUIN TRIBES DECLARE FOR EL MAHDI.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The Ministry of War has drafted a statement regarding the proposed evacuation of Soudan, showing 21,000 men and 84 guns in Soudan. The removal to Khartoum of the ammunition stored at Kassala would require 4,000 camels, or 6,000 if the material on the Abyssinia frontier is also removed. Then it would be necessary to make the journey by river, which would take three months and require 1,300 boats.

Several Bedouin tribes along the Nile between Khartoum and Berber have declared for El Mahdi. Orders have been sent to Khartoum for the civil population to quit town immediately.

Nubar Pasha, Prime Minister, has approved Clifford Lloyd's proposed reforms for the city of Alexandria, whereby sanitary affairs will be remodeled according to British ideas.

The troubles in the provinces of Benizuf and Fanoum, caused by the raids of the Bedouins, have been quelled.

The emissaries of El Mahdi have arrived at Assouan, and were fired upon by the Bedouins. The European inhabitants evacuated Berber on the 8th.

It is reported that the natives have destroyed the telegraph-poles between Khartoum and Sennaoz. Eighty-four thousand men have left El Obeid for Khartoum.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOT.

THE EVIDENCE ELICITED YESTERDAY IN THE INVESTIGATION.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 11.—In the Harbor Grace riot case to-day Edward Pippy and Alfred French, the witnesses on whom the Crown chiefly relies for the prosecution of the prisoners, testified. Pippy said the Riverhead men pulled pickets from a fence on his grounds. Condy, one of the party, approached Pippy and asked him if he had any guns, saying: "I fear all of us will be shot if a row occurs. I have come here to-day to die or turn the Society down the lane." Several of the party had guns. As the Orange procession approached the crowd stones were thrown at it. The first gun was fired by the Riverhead party. He saw Wm. French fall. He was not a processionist. He saw Callahan, a Riverhead man, fall by a shot from one of his own crowd. The witness was sure none of the police fired pistols. Alfred French's testimony was similar to Pippy's.

THE DOMINION.

LANSDOWNE ENTERTAINED BY THE TORONTO CLUB AND MAKES A SPEECH.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 11.—The Governor General on returning from Niagara Falls last evening was entertained at dinner by the Toronto Club. In a speech he said he hoped he would be brought in contact with those who were ready to extend their personal friendship to him, and to whom he would be something more than a foreign Governor General. Speaking of the relations of the Dominion and the motherland he said the reason was not far to seek: it was because they knew and understood each other better now than they had in years past.

Mayor Boswell, on behalf of the corporation, read an address to the Governor General, at City Hall this afternoon, expressive of loyalty to the Crown and tendering his Excellency a hearty welcome to Toronto. The Governor General, in reply, expressed his admiration for the progress and prosperity of the city. Referring to the question of emigration, he said the Home Government was giving due attention to the class of emigrants sent to Canada. To-night Lord and Lady Lansdowne attended a ball.

Mousseau, Premier of Quebec, has resigned. Mousseau will be appointed Judge of Rimouski.

Senator Howland, of Prince Edward's Island, will again bring to the notice of the Government the claim of the fish merchants of that province for losses through the operation of the Washington treaty, and will urge that these losses be recouped by the Government because the Dominion received $4,500,000 from the United States Government for the privileges granted the American fishermen by that treaty.

FRANCE.

A ROYALIST DEMONSTRATION AT PARIS ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE COMTE DE PARIS FOR SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Notwithstanding the expressed wish of the Comte de Paris to preserve his incognito in journeying to Madrid, large crowd of Royalists assembled at the railway depot upon his departure. They handed the Comte an address in the name of the Royalist League, and a few cries of "Vive de Comte de Paris" and "Le Roi" were raised. There were four arrests. Comte de Paris goes direct to Madrid upon the invitation of King Alfonso. Compromising documents were found on one of the men arrested for participating in the demonstration on the departure of Comte de Paris for Spain. Two others declared they were paid to shout "Vive Le Roi."

RUSSIA.

DISCOVERY OF THE EXISTENCE OF A REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE AMONG THE STUDENTS AT MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The police have seized documents showing that a revolutionary league exists among the students at Moscow. All the officials in Gatschina Palace are under strict control. The police are unable to obtain a clew to the whereabouts of the Nihilist Jablousky, principal murderer of Col. Sudeckin.

The Russian Treasury yesterday paid 50,000,000 roubles of the public debt.

The Senate has decided to endeavor to obtain the immediate abrogation of the anti-Jewish laws passed in May, 1882.

A story is circulating that Jablousky and a sister of the man hanged for complicity in the murder of Alexander II. planned the recent attempt on the Czar. It is rumored that the woman has already been secretly hanged.

IRELAND.

MRS. CAREY DECLINES TO GO ABROAD, AND ASKS FOR SAFE EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Carey declines to go abroad, and asks for safe employment in Great Britain. To this her family is an obstacle.

The funeral of young Griffin, who died from a bayonet-wound inflicted by a soldier during the conflict New Year's day at Dromore between Nationalists and Orangemen, occurred to-day at that place, and was attended by hundreds of Orangemen.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ANOTHER iron-clad for the Chinese navy has been launched at Kiel.

THE three men who attacked Eisert, the money-changer, at Vienna, and mortally wounded him and his children, stole 3,000 florins.

PREPARATIONS for the Winter Carnival at Montreal, February 4, are far advanced, and it promises to be more elaborate than last year.

A FIRE at Ostend, Belgium, destroyed a large granary and a portion of the Great Belgian railway station. One man was killed and three injured.

GEN. WALLACE, United States Minister to Turkey, has advised the Sultan to observe a conciliatory policy toward Mgr. Narses, the Armenian patriarch.

SCHENCK, who was arrested at Vienna on the charge of the murder of three girls, after promising them marriage, and robbing them, has confessed. An accomplice named Schlossarch has been arrested.

IT is reported that important communications are passing between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. The Emperor's usual winter hunting trip has been put off on account of pressing affairs of State.

PEACE between Chili and Bolivia has been agreed on. The conditions do not interfere with the settlement of the Peruvian question. The sum for the maintenance of the Chilian army of occupation is to be supplied from the proceeds of the Wallendo custom-house.

THE latest accounts of the Montevidio affair state that Aide de Camp Beion prevented Flamaud from entering the house of President Santos. Flamaud thereupon attacked Beion, who defended himself with a knife, wounding Flamaud in four places. Death resulted.

THE *Two Republics*, a City of Mexico paper, says the Government is determined to postpone further negotiations with the British bondholders for the present. Consequently the steps of Mathewson & Co., through the London Bank of Mexico, and those of Robert Simon, representing several English houses, will prove ineffectual.

KENTUCKY INTELLIGENCE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—The Superior Court to-day decided the case of the Societi of Italian Union and Brotherhood vs. N. Montedonico, of Louisville, Judge Richards delivering the opinion and affirming the decision of the Vice Chancellor of Louisville. It will be remembered that for causes sufficient to the society, it expelled Montedonico, in the spring of 1881, as a member, whereupon the Vice Chancellor adjudged the proceedings void, and the Society prayed an appeal. The effect of the decision is such as to restrain the Society from expelling Montedonico upon the charges of promoting its disturbance and pronouncing an insult in the assembly, but this is not necessarily a perpetual injunction against his expulsion, but rather is he "still amenable to the corporation as other members for any other act committed in violation of its charter, constitution and by-laws."

Miss Amelia Compton, a most beautiful young lady of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting Miss Lilian Sawyier.

Mrs. J. C. S. Blackburn and her daughter, Miss Corinne, are at the Buhr.

FLEMINGSBURG.

DEATH OF H. J. DARNALL, GRANDFATHER OF EX-REPRESENTATIVE W. J. HENDRICKS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FLEMINGSBURG, Jan. 11.—H. J. Darnall, a prominent citizen of this place, grandfather of ex-Representative W. J. Hendrick, died yesterday afternoon, in the 78th year of his age.

James Nutt's Trial.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 11.—The trial of James Nutt for the killing of Dukes will certainly commence next Monday. All arrangements are completed, and young Nutt will be brought to this city to-morrow morning and placed in jail here. Mrs. Nutt and daughter will come to the city at the same time, and during the trial will stop with relatives living in Allegheny. They have had earnest invitations from numerous wealthy families and one hotel to stop with them during their stay here, but preferred the house of their relatives. Nutt will be treated in jail the same as other prisoners, and will live on prison fare. This is a prison rule, and will not be deviated from.

A GOVERNOR COMPLIMENTED.

A Reception at Salt Lake City to Gov. Murray as an Evidence That His Course is Approved of.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 11.—The largest reception ever given a Governor of Utah occurred at Walker Opera-house this afternoon by the Gentile friends of Gov. Murray, previous to the sitting of the Legislature. It was gotten up for the purpose of assuring Gov. Murray that the Americans of the law-abiding portion of the community were heartily with him in his endeavors to enforce the laws of Utah. The Governor, responding to the address, said that amidst the most conservative people he had met in the past few weeks were Gentiles who were accused by the dominant church of desiring to rob the Mormons of their property. He found the people East far more radical. But one sentiment prevailed, and that was that the laws must be sustained in Utah as they were in the other States and Territories. He had pledged that they should be. The reception was attended by Republicans and Democrats alike, who assured the Governor of their cordial support. The Legislature meets Tuesday, and will be the most eventful in the history of the Territory.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Burning of the Flouring Mills of John Steude at New Martinsville, W. Va.

WHEELING, Jan. 11.—The flouring mill belonging to John Steude, New Martinsville, W. Va., was burned Wednesday afternoon, and is a total loss. The value of the building and machinery is $12,000; stock on hand, $4,000. The mill and fixtures were insured for $6,000 and the stock for $1,800.

AT PUEBLO, COL.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—A $15,000 fire occurred at Pueblo yesterday. The buildings, including the Tivoli Variety Theater, were mostly small, and occupied principally as saloons, restaurants and shops. Insurance nominal.

A RESIDENCE BURNED.

BRAZIL, IND., Jan. 11.—John Zeller's residence was burned last night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The hominy mills of Backus & Co. burned to-night. The building and machinery were owned by Plummer & Co., of Philadelphia, whose loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in Eastern companies. Backus & Co.'s loss is $1,500; insured.

FAILURES.

The Farmers' Bank, Wapakoneta, O., Closed by the Failure of Its Proprietor.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Wapakoneta (Ohio) special says: The Farmers' Bank was closed to-day on account of the assignment of M. Bitter, its proprietor. Assets and liabilities not ascertained, but the belief is expressed that all indebtedness will be paid.

A CLOTHIER BREAKS.

LANCASTER, O., Jan. 11.—John E. Seipel, clothier, has assigned. Liabilities $10,000; assets about the same.

A DRY GOODS DEALER ASSIGNS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The *Times-Democrat's* Columbus, Miss., special announces the failure of J. Blukm, dry goods. Liabilities, $50,000; assets, unknown.

WILL PAY IN FULL.

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 11.—Henry Cotton & Co., wholesale grocers, confessed judgments to-day to the amount of $43,518. The action is the result of partnership difficulties. They claim to have assets sufficient to pay the indebtedness in full.

WIRE WAIFS.

J. H. MCLAUGHLIN, Detroit, and H. Dufur, of Buffalo, are matched to wrestle some time in January, at Detroit, for $500 a side.

INDICTMENTS have been found against Dr. Peacock, John D. Harrington and Elam W. Cory at Jersey City, N. J., for swindling the American Legion of Honor out of $5,000.

THE Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Zoological Society have decided not to accept the gift of $50,000 offered by Joseph E. Temple on condition that the garden is open free to the public one day in each week.

MRS. CABEL, wife of Col. H. Coulter Cabel, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., was probably fatally burned yesterday morning. While dressing, her clothing took fire from the grate, and before assistance arrived she was enveloped in flames.

FIFTY mules were stolen Thursday near Laredo, Mexico, and the corpse of the lad who was herding them was discovered yesterday in the same vicinity. He had evidently been shot to death. The mules were captured last evening near Cotulla, Texas, by the State Rangers, but the bandits escaped.

The Northwestern Base Ball League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Northwestern Base Ball League to-day concluded its session. It revised the constitution, and last year's rules were adopted except the third-strike rule. The old rule, compelling a base runner to vacate the base when forced by the batsman on three strikes, was substituted. It was resolved to pay umpires fixed salaries instead of by the game. No championship games will be played Sundays, but no restriction is put on exhibition games on that day. The Schedule Committee meet in this city in March.

A Dead Turfman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—W. A. Engesman, founder of Coney Island and proprietor of the Brighton Beach race-track, died at his residence in Brooklyn this evening. Engeman has been known for the past five years by turfmen throughout the country and was noted for his liberality. Engeman began life as a New York newsboy, and was afterward a scout in the West and the companion of Buffalo Bill. He leaves a fortune of over $500,000.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Rhyland, Antwerp; State of Indiana, Glasgow.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cleared—Bark Amlesund, Cork.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cleared—Steamships Historian, Elsie and Humacea, Liverpool; Ruperra, Hamburg. Arrived—Barks Mary I. Baker and Sei Ameci, Montevideo; Gustave, Gibraltar; Bolivar, Palermo; Hiperion, Marseilles.

Death of a Prominent Tennesseean.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 11.—W. P. Rathburn, President of the First National Bank of this city, died this evening. Mr. Rathburn was well known throughout the country as the leading capitalist of this section. He was closely identified with almost every important industry here, and was for many years President of the Roane Iron Company, the largest iron mill in the South.

The Straw-board Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Directors of the National Association of Straw-board Manufacturers were in session this afternoon, and made such changes in the by-laws increasing the membership as will hereafter enable the association to control the production and prices.

A Stormy Voyage.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—The bark Truro, Rotterdam for New York, has been towed to this port. The Captain reports that he had a very severe passage. The crew suffered greatly from cold, two dying from the effects of the hardships and exposure.

Dead From a Fall On the Ice.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Simpson, a lady of Dalton, Ga., slipped and fell on the icy pavement yesterday, and sustained injuries from which she died to-day.

THE CRESCENT CITY.

Its Beauties and its Novelties, as Seen by One Who Had Only Read of its Features.

HOW THEY IMPRESSED HIM.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 4.—A trip to New Orleans is no novelty, yet there is so much that the ordinary tourist who goes there does not see, so much that is unique and interesting, that I venture to write about the place as idle correspondents write about foreign cities. New Orleans I had always pictured in my mind as a place where they have routs, and balls, and gala times; where an entire population, aided and abetted by thousands of the people of other places, hold high carnival—rather making geese of themselves once a year at about the budding time. I knew that once upon a time Gen. Jackson fought a great battle there, and I rather thought that, apart from these features, there was not much interest left in the place. Then Mr. Cable began to write his books, and to show the world that in the New Orleans of to-day there was enough of the animate and inanimate to bring clearly before the mind the most delightfully wicked, the most refinedly sensuous, and withal the most romantic and pathetic people that ever formed an incongruous part of heterogeneous America. Mr. Cable has invested the very housetops of his city with human interest. He has looked at the subjects of which he wrote with the coldly analytical eye of a surgeon; he has spoken of them in the language of a poet, and has fondled them with the romantic attachment of a lover, unfolding all these qualities in action as vivid and dramatic as a well-conceived play. To have read Cable is to love old New Orleans, and to want to see it. Consequently, I went to the Crescent City, arriving there a few days before Christmas.

When I got on the train a ride of twenty-four hours was before me, and I took in the occupants of the car. First, there was a young man and a silly young woman and a canary. The latter held his peace for very shame at the constant and meaningless clatter of the silly young woman, who, I think, was vainly trying to attract the admiring attention of a good-looking young gentleman who occupied my section with me. Then there was the fat old woman with two sleepy babies, the indefatigable youth who divides his time between smoking bad cigarettes and walking up and down the car. The comfortable commercial traveler, two or three other people, and lastly, a prim little man with a black beard, dark eyes, a black frock coat, black trousers, a black silk cap and dark gloves. Such a prim-looking little man, with such a precisely-cut beard, precisely-nice cravat and precise, thin little voice. He sat up straight in his seat, and presently he ordered some luncheon, which he eat with the same precision and nicety that he did everything else. I could not prevent a slight feeling of uneasiness and contempt for such nicety and littleness.

"Some school-teacher," I said to myself, "going to New Orleans for the holidays. I wonder what he would do if we had a smash-up and disarranged his posture."

I think I rather wished that something of the sort might happen. That night the little man with the little voice came into the smoking-room of the car, and in the general conversation that followed I was surprised to find that he was not a bad fellow. He told a story or two so well, and in such an exquisitely modulated voice—for all that it was like a woman's—he had such an easy flow of good language, that I forgot his size and general blackness and became interested. When we stopped for several minutes at a way-station I got out to stretch my legs on the platform, and found myself walking and talking with this stranger. He asked, I believe, what my errand at New Orleans was, and I told him that I was led to go there by having read Mr. Cable's works. To this remark I got no reply. The next morning a gentleman got on the train, shook my friend by the hand and called him Mr. Cable. It was too bad, and I had committed a *gaucherie*. I went to Mr. Cable and explained that when I had alluded to his books I was ignorant that I spoke to their author. He said: "I am glad you explained. I thought you knew, and it rather grated on me." That was my introduction to the man I admire most of all the American novelists of to-day. The ride into New Orleans was made the more agreeable by this little incident, as Mr. Cable kindly pointed out to me the points of interest as we came to them.

ON THE ROUTE.

Who shall describe the country that one sees on the coast line of the Louisville and Nashville road? I confess that I can not. After leaving Bay St. Louis, where you get an admirable breakfast, the road lies through one continuous swamp, but a swamp so varied, so strange and so full of interest that one can not tire. You look to the left and the blue mists of the Gulf, with the water indistinctly visible, form your horizon. Closer at hand is the swamp, everywhere is the tall swamp grass, green and brown, and the palmetto and small shoots of pine forming clumps of fresher color. Then the flags and the bulrushes from which fly hundreds of rice-birds, flocks of ducks, and water-hens, while now and again a blue-winged crane rises in heavy flight. A hawk appears, and then the scavenger, the vulture. There is no sign of human life, but only these feathered things to give animation to the vast fields of water-grown verdure. Passing them in rapid succession, the train hurries over trestles and long bridges, and on again to another field of green. And now the cypress swamp is reached, and for miles to right and left there is only this. The huge trees, weird and picturesque in themselves, are draped with great depending folds of the gray, Spanish moss, so that the whole forest is one land of spectral gloom. It seems as if Nature had appointed this for her weeping-place, and had decked herself in fantastic robes that she might the better express the wildness of her grief; and to show that it is her own palace, though one of sorrow, she has spread upon the earth a carpet rank in its very richness. Palms and ferns, lilies and vines, reeds and creeping plants form a luxuriance of vegetation that is marvelous—green throughout, with here and there a touch of crimson or of yellow. The palmetto and the sword palm and other varieties form the ground-work for this carpet, and the other things wind themselves into a tangled mass about them. The cypress trees are, of all things I ever saw in nature, the most fantastically solemn. They are not the cypress of Scripture, and they depend for their solemnity on the gray masses of hanging moss. As one rides through this swamp the depth of the jungle, the impenetrable mass, seems ever slightly receding, ever just a little way off. No life appears here, there is no breath of air, no motion; it is a brooding solitude undisturbed by even the fluttering of a bird. It seemed to me that a bird would be out of place in this weird spot, and I hope they do not go there.

As we emerge from the swamp for an instant we cross Pettit Rigolet, the pass used by the boats in getting from the Gulf into Lake Pontchartrain. Here the water eddies back and forth with no perceptible tide and without purpose, shifting the sands, building up new ground and destroying it again. In these bayous it was that the piratically-inclined gentlemen smugglers of the olden time took refuge from the cruisers.

As the train passes in and out of the cypress you get views now and then of Lake St. Catherine, with its blue water and a few white sails shining in the sun—fishing boats, probably. The water is perfectly smooth and placid, and the scene from the car window is like a Claude Loraine picture set in a frame, a misty blue background, defying the spectator to say whether it is a range of hills or a cloud of smoke.

And now more swamp and cypress, until we reach the bayou Chef Menteur. Mr. Cable told me that this place was named in honor of an old fisherman, the first who ever went there, and who was supposed to have been the greatest liar of his time. A few more passes and small bayous and we come in sight of the city's out-skirts, when Mr. Cable begins to show his interest. We went out upon the platform, and presently he pressed my arm with a sort of delight, as he said:

"Ah, there is one, that little, low cottage, with the terra-cotta stucco front; and there, that is another, with the yellow front! Just notice the queer roof, with its four ridges leading up to an apex, and the rounded tiles laid over the ridges. Then there; look at that garden, with the old house beyond. Is it not beautiful?—a Spanish picture—just a Fortuny thing. Notice the old veranda running around the house, the stairway leading down into the labyrinth of roses, camelias, orange trees and jasmines, and the wall about it all. That is one of the old houses built here by a planter long before New Orleans ever reached this far. And now see that old house, with its roof sloping out and forming a roof for the pavement; probably some quadroon lived there before it was converted into a nasty grog-shop; and the house on the opposite corner, with its curious carvings on the balconies in front of the windows, that was a lodging-house, and is still, though now for the meaner classes. There is a large court within that house; the little hallway you see leads into it. It is just that kind of architecture that I have found so interesting and have tried to make interesting to others."

REACHING THE CITY.

It must be remembered that these things were all seen while the train was slowly passing along the levee. On the left was the great, yellow Mississippi, its banks lined with boats, large and small, the white and clean river steamboats forming a pleasant contrast with the great black hulks of the ocean steamers. Presently the train drew up in front of one of the prettiest sights of all, a perfect Mediterranean scene. At a wharf there were six or eight sloops laden with fruit that had come from down the "coast," i. e. down the river. They stood with their bows against the shore, and one could see along the entire length of their low, flat decks where piles of golden oranges and bananas were waiting to be taken ashore. The boats were low and broad and their masts were not graceful, but the hulls were painted in many colors, and their sails were white, or blue, or a rich, though tarnished, red, the latter color predominating. Swarthy Italians, with their round baskets of rushes filled with fruit, completed the picture—a *genre* picture with striking effects in color.

Then we came to the station, dirty and uninteresting. The mouth of Canal street was a mass of mud, rags, old cans, boots, hoop-skirts, etc. That was not interesting. I took the advice of my friends and went to Victor's restaurant, in Bourbon street, but Victor's lodging rooms were full, and I sought other quarters, adhering to my determination to live in the French part of the town. Finally I selected a room in Rampart street, agreeing to a price that I knew was extortionate because the room looked down into one of those Fortuny-like gardens—a garden with a great wall about it and an interesting house beyond. The house was all of light color with a fresh air about it, yet it looked temporarily uninhabited. It had the look of a Fifth avenue residence in the summer time, except that it was beautiful. It was not ducal, like the old houses of the South, yet it was massive and told of riches. It was graceful, forsaken, yet not decaying. It was not so square as most of the houses one sees in old New Orleans, but was modified by a slight tendency to the gothic; nevertheless, there was the usual veranda, or set of verandas, and the steps led into the wall-begirt garden. It was strange to see this garden here in a part of the town where most of the houses are packed close against each other; and such a garden it was! Tall orange trees, with the yellow of the ripe fruit shining in the dark green of the waxen foliage, formed the groundwork of the picture; rose bushes in bloom, camelias, palms, jasmines, the tall banana, grew luxuriantly. There were vines that I did not know clustering about a great magnolia, and over the trellis-work of the verandah grew a Marechal Neil rose blossoming as it never does in the North. Who would not pay for the privilege of looking into such a garden?

I waited for the dark creole face, the lithe form, the soft dark eyes that I felt were needed to complete the picture. She came one day. I saw her go to the gate while I was on the street; and I reached my own room before the negro servant had admitted her. I saw her go up the walk and into the house.

Alas, for my dream! She was a blonde. Before I have done with my own lodging I must say a word about my landlady, who, I believe, was a type of all the landladies of this quarter—a perfect Madame Zenobile. She was a negress, old, wrinkled, her face was like an old yellow pouch surmounted by a red turban. She spoke the queerest jargon, neither French nor English, though she made out better at the former, and our brief conversations were in that language. "Miche," with her, meant "Monsieur;" "La rie" meant La rue; "mo ne pascha dire" (I do not know how to spell it) meant "I can not say." When she spoke English it was awful. "Leel" meant "little," "peep," "people;" "cawn," "corner," etc. The old woman was kind and thoughtful, but she was incorrigible on the point of money.

IN THE FRENCH QUARTER

of New Orleans every step brought out some new feature of interest. I went down Royal, Dauphin and Bourbon streets. The houses are ugly on the exterior, even the fashionable restaurants are unpretentious and even uninviting. The store-houses commonly have a narrow paved hallway running between the shops, and at the end of the hall is a court, around which, on the second floor, runs a balcony. Some of these brick-paved courts are dirty; they are what one would expect to find in third-class lodging-houses, while other courts are beautifully filled with plants and shrubs, palms and orange trees. In each of them there are two or three water-tanks, painted green, filled with rain-water. They have no wells in New Orleans. The tanks sometimes add much to the picturesqueness of the courts, in one of which I actually found bas-ie marbles and bronzes in addition to the plants. The exterior of this house was as dingy as that of the meanest. It was on one of these streets that I saw a little low house, with its garden inclosed by a decaying fence, where I think Madame Delphine must have lived. There was no sign of life about house or garden, but the beautiful foliage rose above the wooden walls.

How different this part of the town is from the new, the modern portion, where there are grand houses in grounds filled with the most beautiful plants and flowers, many of them now blooming, a perpetual garden. This is the beautiful, the refining part of the still life of New Orleans; and it is a good thing for the city that it should be there. The city needs all the refinement it can get to counteract the many vicious influences. North of Canal street, block after block is a continuous succession of gambling and drinking houses. The entire population seems to play, and much of it to drink. The Louisiana State Lottery seems to have spread itself like a net about the entire civilization, and to have permeated everything with a spirit for gaming. There is no attempt at concealment in the gambling houses; the doors are open, the streams of men pour in and out, the rattle of the checks on the table, the calls of the players are seen and heard everywhere. One need not enter to feel the atmosphere of gambling. It is everywhere; every little tobacco-shop sells lottery tickets; again and again I saw men and boys rush to pawn-shops and leave their coats or what not, and returning spend their money in an idle endeavor to recover their losses. Respectable citizens told me of other men of their class who had been attacked by this fever and ruined; yet they told me that more of these tickets were sold in New York, by means of the mails, than in New Orleans. No wonder, then, that the Government is appealed to to do what it can to annihilate this terrible monster. Gambling and lotteries may not be wrong in themselves; but I saw enough of New Orleans to know that the effect there is most pernicious. The "professional gamblers" are not hurt, they can take care of themselves; but when one sees young men and old ones, respectable, with good surroundings, led into the vortex for an instant, unable to recover, and finally whirled to a deep despair one knows that there is a wrong connected with it, a deep, crying wrong; one knows that the wrong is damnable, and one pleads for the salvation of his kind. The evil is the greater that it is within easy reach of all, rich and poor alike, for at the same table with a man who is playing his thousands sits the young laborer who is spending his last few cents. Perhaps the riot was greater while I was in New Orleans than it usually is. I was there at Christmas time, and the entire business part of the city was given over to wild amusement. I can scarcely imagine that the excitement could be greater even during the carnival. There were many strangers in the city, who, of course, were careless as to the results. On Christmas eve night Canal street was in an uproar. Men, women and children crowded the *banquette*—pavement—and fired crackers, pistols and torpedoes. Rockets and candles were fired from the windows and roofs. The crowd yelled and gesticulated. Everybody [illegible]

little, some of the horns being as much as ten feet long and carried by several persons, while one walked behind and blew. A man who felt injured because a huge fire-cracker was exploded at his feet was considered a bear. The pandemonium lasted till late at night, and occasional sounds of boisterous revelry were heard until next morning. Some of the people wore masks, and with a crowd of men I saw a masked woman parading the streets in men's apparel.

Next to the creole the most interesting figure in New Orleans life is the quadroon, and I wanted to see her in her glory; therefore when some friends invited me to go to a quadroon ball I was eager to accept. The ball was to have been given in the old St. Louis Hotel, the property of the State, but the official who has the management of the house refused his permission and the ball was given in a hall across the street from the hotel. Ah, the glory of the quadroon has fled. It died out with the old regime; there was now no haughty and pedantic old grandissime to slap an unwelcome comer in the face, and the quadroon ball was simply vulgar. The hall was ill-lit and all the surroundings mean. The women were in tawdry masquerade and they danced and drank wine just as other women of their class do in other cities. Two or three of those who had unmasked were beautiful, most of them were merely common-place. The men present were of all grades. I saw there the attaches of some of the foreign Consulates, besides other foreigners of distinction. I also saw a number of gentlemen whom I had seen in the boxes at the opera that night. These gentlemen did not stay, but quickly left the place to those who found there their proper element. Speaking of the opera, I never saw, even in New York, more beautiful and elegantly dressed women than I saw at the French opera in New Orleans; and far the most beautiful of them all was the creole wife of a Russian banker. She was dark, with great eyes almost black; her throat and neck, and the poise of her head, were those of the Venus of Milo; her hair was jet black, and was dressed in Grecian fashion, with fillets of jewels about her forehead. As a type she was perfect, yet she looked cold and emotionless, with no sign of animation—not a lazy beauty, simply an unresponsive one. I was told that she had a sort of history, and that she had been very poor; now she is worth millions.

Such, then, is New Orleans seen superficially, with its beauties and its ugliness, its good and its bad—the strange mingling of three distinct races, with a touch here and there of some predominant characteristic of each.

Henry B. Payne, Democratic Nominee for United States Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Payne was born in Hamilton county, N. Y., on the 30th of November, 1810, and is consequently 74 years of age at the present time. After the usual preparatory course he entered Hamilton College, from which he received a degree. Upon graduating he immediately began the study of law, and after his admission to the bar settled in Cleveland, O. This was in 1848. One year later he was elected to the State Senate, where he remained until 1851. For several years he was a member of the City Council and President of the Columbus Railroad Company. He was also identified from time to time with many important industries. In 1857 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and also for the Governorship of the State. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860 and to the Democratic National Convention in 1872. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Representative from Ohio in 1874. For some twenty years he has given much attention to building up and fostering the manufacturing interests of Cleveland. Since 1862 he has been President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of that city. He is possessed of rare legal knowledge and executive ability.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

YOKE Fellows meet this evening at 6 o'clock for tea at Y. M. C. A. building, 431 W. Walnut.

YOUNG men's meeting to-night at 8 o'clock. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

BOYS' meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All who belong to this branch are requested to be present.

THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting this afternoon will be led by Dr. A. I. Hobbs. All Sunday-school teachers are invited to be present.

YOUNG Men's Bible Class every Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the Y. M. C. A. building. All young men who wish to study the Bible are invited to attend.

A DELEGATION of ladies from the Y. W. C. T. U., by special request, will lead the boys' mass meeting Sunday evening at 4:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THERE will be a song service to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the room of the L. and N. railroad branch, 911 West Broadway. At the same hour there will be a Gospel service at the rooms of the L., C. and L. railroad branch, on Jefferson, near Wenzel. All are invited.

THE Ninth Anniversary of the Association will be held in Library Hall, Sunday night, 20th inst. Mr. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Thomas K. Cree, of New York, will deliver addresses. Most of the churches will omit their evening services to unite in this annual gathering in the interest of the young men of the city.

COMMITTEES from the association will visit the Jail, Hospital, Alms-house, Workhouse and Home for the Friendless to-morrow afternoon. Any person having papers and magazines which they do not care to preserve may do great good by sending them to the association building for the committees which visit the above-named places every week.

STEVE SMITH, who has been on a prolonged cold lonesome, returned to his home yesterday during the absence of his wife and took the feather bed away and sold it, which proceeding his wife considered unpardonable in view of the

THE RAILROADS.

The Meeting of the Southwestern Freight Men at the Galt House in This City Yesterday.

Rates from New Orleans to Northwestern Points Restored to the Tariff in Effect Nov. 15.

The Transcontinental Association Still in Session at Chicago, With No Signs of Adjournment.

Track News From All Sections of the Country by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

There is nothing new or exciting to report concerning the rate war in the Northwest. The settlement of differences between freight men in the East and Northwest and the settlement at this point of the muddle between New Orleans and Western points seem to indicate a settlement of the trouble in passenger rates earlier than expected. The war remains about the same as yesterday, no cutting having been reported at any point except Kansas City. A gentleman said yesterday: "There may be cutting all around this section, but the lines running into this city will have none of it. Their experience in the past is too strongly impressed on their minds. The trouble may extend to St. Louis, and may become hot and heavy at other Western points, but our roads have had enough, and will not mix in it to any extent."

RAILROAD CONFERENCES.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE OHIO RIVER FREIGHT MEN.

The meeting of Freight Agents of roads south of the Ohio, and roads north of the Ohio interested in the Memphis, New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg trade, was resumed at the Galt House yesterday morning. After a number of speeches from the representatives, and considerable diplomatic work, the meeting adjourned *sine die* without accomplishing anything, and matters, so far as these lines are concerned, remain just where they were. The roads represented were the L. and N., Missouri Pacific, Cairo Short-line, E., T. H. and G., Illinois Central, J., M. and I., Texas Pacific, C., N. O. and T. P., C., O. and S. W., N., C. and St. L., O. and M., and Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

COMMISSIONER MIDGLEY'S POOL ROADS.

The Southwestern Railway Association met at the Galt House yesterday after the adjournment of the trans-Ohio freight men. Commissioner Midgley presided, and Mr. F. W. Wann, of Chicago, was appointed Secretary. The Commissioner stated the object of the meeting, which was to adjust rates between New Orleans and Missouri river points. There had been a reduction from schedule rates made by the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis road and some of the Arkansas valley boats in the transportation of sugar, molasses, etc., between New Orleans and Fort Scott, Kansas City, Omaha and other points. After a prolonged but harmonious meeting the association decided to restore rates to the standard adopted November 1 last and in effect November 15. A committee, consisting of D. B. Morey, W. W. Finley, G. J. Goring, and B. Brown, was appointed to settle tariff troubles in the Association in the future. If a reduction is thought necessary by any line between any two points, the case must be referred to this committee, and if their opinion is unanimous the reduction can be made. All the roads in the West and Northwest interested in Southern business were represented, with the exception of one or two. Among those present were J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Southwestern Railway Association; F. W. Wann, of Chicago; F. W. Richardson, Commissioner of the Ohio River Pool; J. J. Rogers, Missouri Pacific; W. W. Finley, Texas Pacific; B. F. Blue, Cairo Short-line; W. J. Young, Illinois Central; M. L. Sargent, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf; E. D. Moore, same road; C. B. Kinnan, St. Louis Air-line; J. S. Cark, same road; B. F. Mitchell, Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern; J. M. Culp, Louisville and Nashville; W. D. Scott, Chicago and Eastern Illinois; D. B. Morey, "Big J."

The representatives all left for their homes last night satisfied with the action taken, and no more trouble is looked for in that direction.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ACTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER MEN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Joint Executive Committee of the Freight Department held a final session to-day at Commissioner Fink's office. Representatives of nearly all the roads were present. The relations of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to lines in the Joint Executive Committee were further discussed, and the action already taken by the Commissioner approved.

At the meeting of the passenger agents of the trunk lines to-day, Commissioner Fink was authorized to take any action he might deem necessary to meet the cut in rates from the West. Negotiations are now pending between Mr. Fink and managers of the Western lines, and until that is settled no action can be taken. A representative of the West Shore road was present, and rates were adjusted to several points.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

The Erie Railroad Company closed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Government whereby the Transatlantic Steamship Company, landing passengers here, shall be able to book emigrants from Europe to the Canadian Northwest as cheaply as all lines via Montreal.

THE JURY HUNG.

The suit against C. P. Huntington and Thomas W. Finer brought by William Brady to recover $50,000 claimed due as a commission for negotiating the purchase of 50,000 shares in Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, which was on trial in the Kings County Supreme Court, ended to-day in the disagreement and discharge of the jury.

WANTS ITS BONDS LISTED.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company made application to the Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 of its consolidated 5 per cent. bonds to take up the present issue of second-mortgage incomes and scrip, which, according to the resolution recently passed, are redeemable at par for bonds and fifty cents on the dollar for scrip in these new 5s. The listing of these bonds is now awaiting the decision of the company as to whether the entire issue shall be listed forthwith or only such bonds as are issued from time to time. The bonds number from 18,218 to 28,217, and date the same as general mortgage bonds. The coupons draw interest from October 1, 1883, with fractional coupons to December. The Stock Exchange decides the question Monday.

THE L. AND N. INJUNCTION CASE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.—Circuit Court Judge John Baxter, District Judge D. M. Key and E. S. Hammond, of Tennessee, commenced hearing the motion made by the Louisville and Nashville and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, to make perpetual the injunction against the State Railroad Commission, restraining them from revising their tariff of freight charges. Many prominent railroad officials and solicitors were present. Hon. E. H. East made a general argument in behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Company. Mr. Dickinson followed, arguing the question whether the passage of the bill was constitutional, according to State laws. The case will probably occupy two or three days.

DEATH OF A DIRECTOR.

FT. WAYNE, IND., Jan. 11.—Hon. Pliny Hoagland, one of the directors of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway, died in this city to-day. Mr. Hoagland was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Transcontinental Railway Association, at its session to-day, devoted its time to the consideration of various details affecting through passenger traffic to the Pacific coast and in formulating a schedule of special rates to govern roads in carrying large excursion parties, theatrical troupes and all classes of persons to whom it has been customary to accord less than schedule rates.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 11.—President Lovejoy, of the Denver and Rio Grande road, says the $50,000,000 mortgage given the Union Trust Company yesterday covers all the mortgages heretofore given by the company. Only $2,500,000 cash was obtained from the Trust Company on the bonds, which the President says is sufficient to meet all present needs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

THE rush for cars over the various lines of the country is not so great as it might be.

ACCORDING to the report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, there were only five miles of new road built in that State in 1883.

DURING 1883 charters were issued for the construction of 55 railroads in the State of Pennsylvania, their aggregate length being 1,900 miles, with a capital stock of $53,736,000.

A TENNESSEE paper contained this interesting item: "For the first time in four years we are called upon to chronicle the fact that the railroad tank at this place is frozen up. The ice was over an inch thick."

THE severe weather had its effect on railroad earnings. For the first week in January, 1884, the earnings of the Louisville and Nashville were $210,000, against $241,940 last year; a decrease of $31,940.

THE first official act of Receiver Clark, of the New York and New England, toward improving the financial condition of that company, was to order an increase of passenger rates between Boston and Dorchester.

THE Texas Legislature passed a resolution requesting Congressmen from that State to urge the passage of a bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Texas, Oklahama and Kansas Railroad Company.

THE lost-car agent of the Louisville and Nashville at this point thinks that cars get lost during this cold weather much more easily than at any other time. His idea is that they stray into sheltered nooks, and stay there to keep out of the wind.—[*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE employes of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad have organized a safe deposit company, to which each employe shall pay a certain amount for one year. No money is to be drawn in that time except in cases of sickness or some other unavoidable circumstance.

THE Receiver's statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Ohio and Mississippi road for the month of December, 1883, is as follows: Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1883, $121,345 76; receipts, $515,825 14; disbursements, $395,918 72. Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1884, $241,252 18.

THE Baltimore and Ohio road has issued a neat souvenir commemorating the trip of the McCaul Opera Company from Philadelphia to Chicago over that line on December 23. The entire distance, 950 miles, was made in the remarkable time of 23 hours actual running time.

THE four roads which are renters in the Grand Central depot, Cincinnati, O., pay to the C., I., St. L. and C. Company $17,500 per year for depot privileges. The Bee-line, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington each pay $5,000, and the Cincinnati Southern $2,500.

THE freight business of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is increasing daily, and large quantities of freight are stored in the company's warehouses and sheds. A very large quantity of sugar and molasses is being shipped, and on Tuesday last 32 carloads were shipped by this line from New Orleans.—[*New Orleans Picayune.*

A RAILROAD is to be built to connect Cheyenne with the Burlington and Missouri road. The new enterprise is independent of both the Burlington and Missouri and the Cheyenne, Black Hills and Montana roads, although it will form a connecting link between the two lines. The new road, in conjunction with the Burlington, will make a new outlet for Cheyenne.

DURING the year 1883 the Ohio and Mississippi road went through without any breaks in their road, as a result of high water, and several times did their competitors use the O. and M. tracks to run around washouts. Last year their track was used, or portions of it, by four of the Indianapolis roads, namely, the C., I., St. L. and C., the J., M. and I., the L., N. A. and C., and the Vandalia.—[*Indianapolis Journal.*

PRESIDENT SOLLIDAY, of the new narrow-gauge railroad between New Albany and Corydon, Ind., reports the engineer-corps making good progress. Yesterday they were reported within a mile of Corydon. The line surveyed crosses the Knobs from Cherry street near the Cadwallader place, passes through Edwardsville and Lanesville. The distance by the survey to Lanesville is 11½ miles, and it is 11 miles by the pike.

THE gross earnings of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railway in the first week in January were $29,909 76, against $39,495 80 in the corresponding week in 1883. Loss, $9,468 04. The decrease appears large, but it must be remembered that the country roads were almost impassable during the period covered by the report and business could not be moved to or from the line.—[*News-Journal.*

COL. F. DE FUNIAK, President of the New Orleans Elevated Railroad Company, speaking of the prospects of that road to a *Picayune* reporter Wednesday, said work would commence on the line in a few days, and that it would take at least two years to finish it after the plans and specifications agreed upon. The road when completed will extend all along the levee and will be the most substantial structure of the kind in this country. It is intended for the transportation of both freight and passengers.

A GOOD word for narrow-gauge roads appears in a communication this week from an official of experience, who asserts that on a section of the Denver and Rio Grande road, where there are two parallel tracks, one of narrow and the other of standard gauge, "the narrow-gauge engines will haul many more tons of freight than will those of standard gauge under precisely the same conditions." This is a very interesting statement, and we should like to see it explained or controverted. The suggestions of our correspondent as to construction and equipment of narrow-gauge roads are practical and sensible. Roads of this class have made a bad record, because, as a rule, they were badly built and equipped. They have been made too cheap, altogether.—[*Railway Age.*

MATERIAL FOR CAR-BUILDING IN THE SOUTH.

[*Nashville Americas.*]

The *National Car Builder* has an article of considerable interest to Southern lumbermen and owners of Southern timber lands. It says there is probably no region in the world that has such a wealth of resources as our Southern States for the building of good and serviceable freight cars at a comparatively small cost. Nature has provided an abundance of all kinds of material, of a quality most desirable and which can hardly be surpassed anywhere else. Oak timber has long been considered by most car builders as indispensable for certain parts of the structure, and especially for end sills and truck framing, but the opinion is now gaining ground that Georgia pine makes as strong a sill as oak, if not more lasting, while it keeps its shape even better, and is lighter in weight. It even says that yellow pine, notwithstanding its weight, if carefully selected, is suitable for siding, and it says poplar, a favorite wood on Southern roads for car siding, is even preferred to white pine, because it is lighter, harder, fully as durable and about as strong, while its cost is only $10 per 1,000 feet. It is found in great abundance in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and other parts of the South. At the North white pine is preferred by the car builders, although its cost is about the same as that of poplar; but wagon-makers, it is said, can not get as good a price for a farm wagon with a white pine bed, because poplar is better for that purpose, and especially for outdoor work and rough usage. It pronounces the poplar in Tennessee the best in the world and prefers it to white pine for outside passenger car work, or other structures requiring a high finish.

JAPANESE RAILROADS.

A JAPANESE official paper of late date reviews the railway building operations in that country from 1872 to 1883. The Tokio-Yokohama line, begun in 1872, was the first road completed. Its length is 40 miles. The next road was begun in 1874. It was from Kobe-Otsu, by way of Osaka, to Kioto, and is 58 miles long. The Tsuruga-Nagahma road, recently finished, is 41 miles. The Tokio-Mayebashi road is 81 miles, but is not yet all in operation. Several other roads are in course of construction. The Tokio-Yokohama road cost 3,038,672 yen, which is equal to that many dollars. The figures of all roads are given as follows:

	Cost.
Tokio-Yokohama	$3,038,672
Kobe-Otsu	4,484,228
Osaka-Kioto	2,817,845
Kioto-Otsu	786,134
Tartiya-Horonai	785,101
Total cost	$11,912,040

The traffic receipts for the year ending June last were $1,792,551. The operating expenses are placed at $759,382, an astonishingly low figure by comparison with operating expenses in this country. The net receipts were $1,033,169, or something over 8¾ per cent. on the capital invested.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

M. H. SMITH, Vice President of the L. and N., has gone to Florida.

WM. F. HOFFMAN, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was in the city yesterday.

B. F. MITCHELL, of the C., O. and S. W., went to Chicago over the Monon last night.

H. R. DEBING, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the J., M. and I., returned from Indianapolis yesterday.

S. S. OTT, Field and Train Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, was in the city yesterday. He left for Topeka last night.

C. B. KINNAN, General Western Passenger Agent of the Air-line, with headquarters at St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

BEN. BRYANT, Passenger Agent of the St. Louis Air-line in this city, has returned from Versailles, where he had gone gone to visit his father, who has been sick.

FRIENDS of Col. George Northup will regret to hear of the death of his mother, Wednesday afternoon, at Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Northup will return home to-day.

W. B. KNISKERN, late City Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Company at Chicago, will go to New Orleans shortly to take charge of the city ticket office of the L. and N. at that point.

JOHN E. FULTON, the lessee and manager of the People's Theater (Liederkranz Hall), will arrive in the city from St. Louis over the Air-line with a large combination this morning.

WALTER R. HILL, who has represented the Commercial Express line in this city for some time past, has been appointed agent of the Nickel-plate line at Peoria, Ill., and will leave for that point early next week.

W. E. ATMORE, Southern Passenger Agent of the Monon route, with headquarters at Nashville, was in the city yesterday. It was reported that he came up especially to bring Col. Alfriend the left hind leg of a left-sided rabbit.

DAVE BRADY, of the C., W. and B. and B. and O.; Tom Fox, of the O. and M., and "Brick" Fowler, of the C. and A., returned from a rabbit-hunting excursion yesterday. They did not bring the game; it will arrive to-day in a box-car.

C. S. FEE, late General Passenger Agent of the Eastern division of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northern Pacific lines all the way through to the Pacific coast, including the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. This is believed to be the most responsible office of the kind in the country. Mr. H. C. Davis, late Assistant General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul and Manitoba, will be Mr. Fee's first assistant.

AFTER CITY COAL.

A Great Crowd at the Mayor's Office Seeking Help.

The corridors of the City Hall were crowded yesterday morning with a bustling, shuffling, pushing crowd of men and women intent on finding out who had the distribution of the free coal. They were informed by the Mayor's clerk that there would be no distribution, and the people left in high dudgeon.

"There were too many able-bodied men and women in the crowd," said Mr. Jacob later in the day. "We wish to relieve the deserving poor, but it is not right to give the city's coal to people who seem perfectly able to work for their own living." Those who watched the crowd yesterday are satisfied that Mr. Jacob came to the right conclusion. While there may have been an occasional deserving man or woman among them, the vast majority were shiftless creatures who wished to make the city pay for their laziness. There will be no trouble for those who are really in distress to obtain assistance. Let them get some reputable and well-known person to come to their house and see the state of affairs. Mr. Jacob will be only too glad to help those who are in real distress.

Mayor Jacob yesterday received the following anonymous letter:

DEAR SIR—Please find inclosed $5 in favor of the poor fund. Respectfully, A FRIEND.

The money will be devoted to relieving the deserving poor.

SIXTY-FOUR HEARTS

Boiled Down to Thirty-two by the County Clerk.

For the week ending Friday noon the County Clerk issued thirty-two marriage licenses to the couples named below, the last eight being colored:

August Kaelin and Agatha Schadler.
George Appel and Mary Kaufman.
Joseph Freutz and Rebecca Liebman.
William Kittle and Laura Richardson.
P. J. Burke and Mary Colombine.
Louis Trass and Elizabeth Bowman.
Miner Goose and Mary Hart.
George D. Hufnagle and Alma Moore.
C. H. Weber and Dora Schwarz.
Newell B. Snow and Minnie Rigg.
Edward Burden and Lizzie Baslar.
John Franz and Minnie King.
J. C. Graves and Mary Hennessy.
David Barfield and Carrie Turner.
Van L. Ford and Mollie Seaton.
George W. Merritt and Josie Bittel.
William F. Baisch and Sue Proctor.
James Foley and Hannorah Kennedy.
James McCullough and Kate Brickley.
L. S. Thompson and Lizzie Biggs.
Thomas J. Daley and Minnie Schuck.
E. L. W. Neff and Susie Eads.
W. J. Spicer and Frankie Davis.
Louis Achart and Caroline Ott.
A. N. Calfus and Elizabeth Tucker.
Joseph Lee and Carrie Gold.
Charles Stone and Mattie Coston.
James Runyen and Amelia Montgomery.
Thomas Elliott and Emma White.
John Mack and Jennie Whales.
James E. Thompson and Fannie Lynch.
R. M. Miller and Ella Taylor.

Sudden Death.

Mr. D. M. Terry, the Southern manager of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, who has been a resident of Louisville for several years, died very suddenly of heart disease about 2 o'clock yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Mansor, at 508 Chestnut street, below Fifth, where he was boarding. He was in apparent good health during the forenoon, and when he started to dinner drove to the livery stable to have his horse fed, and while there he became ill. Dr. Berry was at the stable, and, seeing that he was quite sick, accompanied him home. On reaching his room Mr. Terry sat on his bed and said he was feeling too bad to eat dinner, and as he uttered the last syllable he fell back on the bed and expired. He was a native of New York, but was a resident of Detroit before coming to Louisville, to which point his remains will be sent for burial. He was about 55 years old, and had held a responsible position in the Willcox & Gibbs Company for many years.

The Hale Brothers in Jail.

Ed. and Lee Hale, the two brothers who are accused of robbing A. Gerst & Co. and Carter Brothers & Co. of a large quantity of dry goods, were arrested again yesterday on bench-warrants from the Circuit Court. They had been admitted to bail in the sum of $300, but it was thought that they were going to skip out. When they were rearrested, Judge Jackson placed their bail at $1,000, which amount they were unable to give, and were remanded to jail.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The best and cheapest hair dressing. It kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chancellor Edwards Decides the Suit of the City Against the Gas Company in Favor of the Defendant.

FULL TEXT OF THE OPINION.

Chancellor Edwards returned an opinion yesterday which disposes of the suit of the city against the Louisville Gas Company for unpaid taxes in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879. The defendant demurred to the petition, and the plaintiff moved to file an amended petition. The court sustained the demurrer, and overruled the plaintiff's motion to amend.

The suits were filed on the 29th of January, 1880, by Judge Burnett on behalf of the city. The petition sets forth that the value if the street mains, lamps and meters belonging to said company had been fairly and equitably assessed at $120,000, and it was on these that the taxes were claimed. The petition was in several paragraphs, the first one setting forth the assessed value, and stating that a tax of $2 28 on the $100 had been levied in 1875 on the property of the Gas Company, making a total assessment on the said mains, lamps and meters of $16,416. On May 26, 1877, a tax of $2 25 was levied, making a sum of $16,200. The next year the tax was $2 17 on the $100, the assessment being $15,624. The next year the levy was $2 12, and the assessment footed up a total of $86,124 70, with 10 per cent. interest from January 10, 1880.

The amount involved is thus seen to be considerable. The full text of the opinion, which is of unusual interest to the public, is given below. What the city will do now has not been decided:

CITY OF LOUISVILLE VS. LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY—Opinion. First—Submitted on a general demurrer of defendant to plaintiff's original petition, etc.

Second—On a motion by plaintiff to file an amended petition, to which motion defendant objects.

Unless the facts stated in the petition as amended are sufficient to create in plaintiff a right to some relief from the defendant, conceding such facts to be true, the motion to file shall be amended, and for that reason the court, in passing upon the demurrer, will treat it as a demurrer to the petition as amended, if the amendment had been filed.

Plaintiff, by its petition and amended petition, seeks to enforce the payment of city taxes assessed upon the "street mains, lamps and meters" of defendant for the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

Among the questions raised by the demurrer are these:

First—Are the property and effects of the defendant exempt from taxation for city purposes?

Second—Are the mains, lamps and meters of the defendant embraced in the levy ordinances of plaintiff for any one of the years named?

Section 60 of the City Charter of 1870 confers upon plaintiff authority to levy taxes sued for, unless the property and effects of defendant are exempted from such taxation. But this taxing power can not be exercised except by ordinance of the General Council of the city, and the ordinance must limit the tax to that "real estate and improvements" situated as may be designated by the ordinance.

The levy or assessment ordinances for the years 1876 and 1877 embrace "all of the property, real and personal, which was (on the 10th of January of those years) in said city and subject to taxation under the revenue laws of the State of Kentucky." Those for the years 1878 and 1879 are in similar language, with the addition that they designate the personal property embraced therein as follows:

"Horses, mares and colts, mules and asses, cattle and sheep, hogs, clocks and watches, chains, gold and silver plate and jewelry, furniture, household movables, store and office fixtures, pianos, melodeons and other musical instruments, paintings and statuary, carriages and vehicles, materials in the hands of manufacturing establishments, and personal."

Thus it appears that no real or personal estate of the defendant is embraced in any one of these levy ordinances unless it is "subject to taxation under the revenue laws of the State of Kentucky." Therefore, the question recurs: Are the property and effects of the defendant exempt from taxation for city purposes? The answer to which hinges upon the meaning of the following provision found in the charter of the defendant of 1875, viz.:

"SEC. 17. The stock in the hands of all stockholders is exempt from all State tax, and in lieu thereof the State imposes a tax on the capital stock paid in of 50 cents on the hundred dollars. Said tax is to be collected from the Gas Company, and when paid to exempt the property and effects of the company from any additional tax."

It is conceded that the special tax imposed by the State in lieu of any tax on said capital stock in the hands of stockholders, has been paid by defendant annually since 1867, and hence defendant insists that the property and effects are thus exempted from any "additional tax," whether it be for State or city purposes. The subject matter of this exempting provision relied on is taxation for State purposes. The only tax specifically named is State tax, and in lieu of the exemption of the stock from all State tax the special State tax is imposed; and, in my opinion, the additional tax from which the property and effects of defendant are to be exempted when the special State tax is paid, and no other. This view seems to accord with the general current of authority in regard to the proper construction of exemption statutes of the kind in question.

No sufficient reason appears why the Legislature should exempt defendant from its proper proportion of the taxation necessary for city purposes, and such an intent will not be presumed unless expressed in language that admits of no doubt. Even implication of exclusive right or privilege should be denied; taxation should be as nearly equal as possible.

But the question, are the property and effects of defendant subject to taxation under the revenue laws of the State within the meaning of any one or more of the said levy ordinances, remains to be answered; for, unless they are, the "street mains, lamps and meters" of the defendant, which have been assessed by the City Assessor for the years named, were so assessed without authority. He was limited by all of said ordinances to property so subject. The property and effects of defendant certainly include the "street mains, lamps and meters" in question, and they are thus specifically exempted from any taxation for State purposes, except the special State tax, imposed as is fore said. Then can it be truly said that the property and effects of defendant are not subject to taxation under the revenue laws of the State? I think not, because the special tax is required to be paid by defendant, and when so paid the property and effects of defendant are to be thus exempted from any additional tax, showing that the Legislature considered that the property and effects of the defendant, and not its capital stock paid in, were to bear the burden of the special tax imposed, but no additional tax. Then the provision in question says the special tax is a tax on the capital stock paid in, but that it is used as a mere method of estimating the amount of the special tax imposed. The stock evidences a debt of defendant, and constitutes no part of its property and effects. Indeed, the capital stock is practically exempted, because of the special tax imposed, which the company must pay from its property or effects, or the income therefrom; hence the property or effects of defendant are exempted from taxation under the revenue laws of the State, but only from any other than the special tax imposed. The authority of the City Assessor was further limited to the real estate and improvements situated in the city and personal effects designated in such ordinances, and as the mains, lamps and meters of defendant are not so designated, it follows that, unless they are embraced in the words "real estate and improvements," in said ordinances, the assessments are not valid. That they are not improvements as so used I think is unusually clear. Defendant lays its mains in or the streets of said city, and puts in its lamps and meters by license for a limited period, and whether this be treated as a license or easement it is but a chattel interest, a real chattel, and is classified as personal estate by the statutes of this State. [See General Statutes, chap. 21, sec. 6, p. 246.] This is clearly so, for it can not be true that the "mains, lamps and meters" constitute the "freehold or things which are parcel of it;" and if defendant were a material person upon the death of the owner of those "meters, lamps and mains" intestate, they would surely devolve upon the personal representative—in their nature they are personal estate. It does not appear that they are attached to the lands, tenements or hereditaments of defendant. The license is on easements of the company in the streets for a limited period. These mains and lamps constitute but one estate, and the statutes classify that estate as personality. When the period of the license to use these mains, etc., as now used, terminates, defendant would only have the right to remove them. In the tax bills filed by plaintiff they are not treated as real estate. Indeed, I think it reasonably certain that the city did not embrace them in the ordinances named, and if a doubt exists as to the property therein embraced, that doubt should be resolved against the city. The property to be taxed should be definitely fixed and shown by the levy ordinances; and, as I think this has not been done, the demurrer must be sustained and the motion to file must be overruled.

[*Communicated.*]

The Flower Mission.

With the thermometer down 20° below zero, this name seems very inappropriate to our work, and yet, as the flowers often have a mission of cheer and comfort, so this society strives to carry comfort and cheer to those blighted by poverty. The bitter weather, while it has caused much suffering, has also opened some warm hearts to help relieve that suffering, as witness the following:

JAN. 9, 1884.—The ladies of the Flower Mission will be kind enough to use the inclosed $25 in furnishing fuel for needy families, especially where there are children suffering, and oblige A COUNTRY FRIEND.

And also a contribution of $10 from Miss H. Q., to purchase blankets. Five pairs were procured, and great good did they do; one sick widow exclaimed fervently "Thank God!" on receiving one. These two friends have our warmest thanks for their generous help. Thanks are also due several friends for clothing: Mrs. J. L. Mathews, $2 and clothing; Miss Linda Stilz, nice cloak; Miss Mollie G., clothing and papers; Mrs. Dan Montz and Miss Lucy Morton, clothing; friend, flannels; Mrs. McIntyre, papers; Mrs. C. E. Sears, pickles, grape jelly, boxes of gelatine, wine, catsup and cocoanut, and Mrs. J. T. Moore, $5.

If any one has a monkey stove or small cooking stove that could be given to a poor widow who has neither stove nor grate in her room, it would be a great act of charity. Send to Flower Mission, Polytechnic building, Fourth avenue.

There will be an annual meeting of the Flower Mission at the residence of Mrs. Warren, corner of Fourth and Walnut, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock promptly. Every member is urged to be present, as matters of moment are to be considered.

SCOTT'S BETROTHED.

A Soldier Serves His Time in the Army and Returns Home Only to Find His Intended Married to Another.

THE THREE MEET AND QUARREL.

A young man named Walker Scott was arrested last night by Officers Kammerer and Ready, on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The trouble which led to the arrest was rather unusual, and the story a romantic one. Several years ago he left his home near Lexington, Ky., and enlisted in the regular army. He was sent to a post on the frontier, where he was confined to duty until a short while ago. Aside from the regret of leaving his family and friends and going into a strange country there was another sorrowful parting. He was engaged to a young lady who lived near his home, and whom he soon intended to marry.

A sudden reverse in fortune, however, left him almost penniless, and as he could not get a start at home, he resolved to join the army, and save up his small salary, so that at the end of the time he could return and wed his lady love. The girl consented to this arrangement, and promised to live in anticipation of his return. For a year after his departure they corresponded regularly, and then she suddenly ceased to write. He was greatly troubled over this, but consoled himself with the belief that, in the long and uncertain journey, her letters had been miscarried. The truth of the matter was that another had sought the hand he hoped for, and she was led to forget her soldier lover. The time slipped by, and before he had been gone two years she was engaged to marry Adam Payne. Scott, of course, knew nothing of this, and still looked anxiously forward to the time when he would return home and learn why his Juliet had neglected him. Twelve months ago the marriage of the young lady and Payne was solemnized, and they moved to this city. They took up their residence on Ninth street, between Walnut and Madison, where they have since resided. At last the day which Scott had waited for so patiently arrived, and he received his discharge from the army and the money due him which he had not drawn. He hastened back to Kentucky, and arrived here Thursday night. Yesterday morning he met an old friend of his, and, in answer to his anxious inquiries about home, he received the startling intelligence that his betrothed was married and living in this city. For some time he was undecided what to do, and finally resolved to seek her and ask an explanation of her conduct. Yesterday afternoon he proceeded to the house, where he found Mrs. Payne alone. She was very much confused and surprised at seeing him, and a considerable scene occurred. Just at this time her husband came home, and she informed him who Scott was and why he had come. Upon receiving the explanation Payne grew very indignant, and finally ordered Scott out of the house. The latter was greatly excited, and a personal difficulty was only averted by the interference of Mrs. Payne. During the excitement Scott drew a pistol half way from his pocket, but, seeming to recover himself, replaced it and left the house. Payne at once went in search of the officers, and had Scott arrested before he had gotten far from the house. Scott was very much aggrieved over the affair, which he seemed to take to heart.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Is the Verdict of the Jury in the Beamon Murder Case, and the Accused Goes for Two and a Half Years to the Penitentiary.

The trial of William Galway for the murder of Thomas J. Beamon came up in the Circuit Court yesterday. It will be remembered that the crime occurred a few months ago on Fourteenth and Rowan streets about 12 o'clock one night. The men had been playing cards in a saloon together, and a difficulty came up over the game. They had a brief encounter in the room, and then Beamon rose to leave. Galway followed and stabbed him in the breast near the neck. The wound was a small one, and did not appear to be serious, but as soon as his victim reached his house, a short distance away, he fell and died almost at once. The defense was represented by Maj. Kinney and Harry Clay.

The trial was witnessed by a large crowd which thronged the court-room. A number of witnesses to the killing were introduced, and their testimony was to the effect that Beamon and Galway had had a personal encounter, in which the aggressive was taken by the former. It would have been a clear case of self-defense were it not for the fact that Galway followed the other to the door, where the fatal stab must have been given. The witnesses deposed that they had seen the murderer attempt to use the knife in the struggle on the floor but not afterwards. No other new facts were elicited. Maj. Kinney has not been able to use his voice for several days, and the only speeches made were by Col. Caruth and Mr. Clay. The latter made a skillful and eloquent plea for his client which bore up well against the usual powerful address of Col. Caruth for the prosecution.

The case was given to the jury early in the afternoon, and they were out only fifteen minutes before they returned with the verdict. It found the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at two years and a half in the penitentiary.

An affecting incident occurred when the prisoner received this manifestly light sentence. He is a married man, and his three little children were in the court-room, brought there, perhaps, in the hope that their tender infancy would plead with the jury for their unhappy parent. When the sentence was read they seemed to realize at once that their father had met with some dreadful doom, and all three set up a piteous wailing. Their cries were so full of anguish that the whole crowd was affected, and there were few dry eyes among those who could feel at all.

A Car-driver Fund.

The following additional subscriptions to Rev. Dr. Pratt's street-car driver fund have been sent to the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-room:

Wm. H. Grainger	$1 00
Miss Lucy Belknap	1 00
Sympathizer, St. Matthews, Ky	2 00

CHURCH NOTICES.

COLLEGE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robert Christie, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

IT is the business of everybody having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is got rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all cougas and colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of asthma and pleurisy.

COURT AND CLIENT.

Judge Edwards Grants Three Divorces in the Chancery Court Yesterday—Another Suit Against H. B. Hopkins.

THE GOSSIP OF THE BAR.

TO-DAY is set for hearing Cope Snapp's motion for a new trial in the Circuit Court. Levi's is set for the 16th.

DR. W. O. ROBERTS filed a suit in the Common Pleas Court against J. and C. B. Hill, praying for a judgment of $75 for medical services rendered defendants.

THOMAS FULTON, an infant, through his next friend, G. H. Cochran, brought suit in the Chancery Court against C. B. and G. C. Fulton, two other infant heirs, praying for an order from the court to settle an estate.

CHANCELLOR EDWARDS granted divorces *a vinculo* for the plaintiffs in the cases of Herzog vs. Herzog and Rosen vs. Rosen. In the case of Scheffler vs. Scheffler the plaintiff was granted a divorce *a vinculo*, with the custody of her children.

THE creditors of H. B. Hopkins, the bankrupt Fourth-avenue hosiery dealer, are not all heard from. Brown, Durrell & Co. filed a suit against him yesterday for an account of $1,307 90, and alleging the usual grounds for having the assignment set aside.

MARY A. ARMSTRONG filed a suit in the Chancery Court against John Gleason, praying for judgment and the enforcement of a lien on some land. Plaintiff alleges that defendant gave her one note for $2,500 and six others for $75 each, none of which have yet been paid, though all are past due.

THE case of Julius Coenan, the ferocious rabbit hunter, will come up for hearing in Judge Jackson's court this morning. A rule has been issued against him requiring him to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court in letting his sporting mania drag him away from the Levi trial.

H. TOBE filed a suit in the Chancery Court versus James and Nannie B. Gilligan, praying for a judgment and the enforcement of a lien upon a tract of land held by the defendants. Plaintiff alleges that he sold the land to defendants, for which he received forty-two notes of $10 each. None of these have been paid, and plaintiff sues for the entire amount, with $15 81 extra costs.

THE following indictments were returned by the grand jury: James Smith, malicious shooting and wounding; Robert Prevot, grand larceny and embezzlement; Elizabeth Jones, larceny; A. N. Cameron, alias J. Irwin, forgery; Harry Weinman, Harry Davis, Wm. Ekins, Wm. Hale, Samuel Hubbard, Louis Howard, Robert Trabue and John Thompson, grand larceny. Mattie Gernert, who was charged with grand larceny, was dismissed.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT JANUARY 11.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Wm. Galway, murder; jury; S. McPherson appointed official reporter; verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and two and one-half years in the penitentiary.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Robinson vs. Zorn; verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $110 17.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Johnson vs. Commercial Publishing Company; dismissed without prejudice. Ludwig vs. Brown; law and facts submitted to court; assigned to January 26. Beach vs. Cummins; heard in part and laid over.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT.—Williams vs. Williams; postponed to 25th. Bensinger vs. Der; postponed to 15th. Jungst vs. Oakleaf; postponed to 15th. Henderson vs. Henderson; postponed to 15th. McKenzie vs. Robinson; submitted. Armstrong vs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.—The money market was comfortably active, with rates of discount ruling steady. As to the supply of loan funds available there appears to have been unusual differences among the banks, some banks, both large and small, having good surplus balances, while others reported lines of discount about full. Prime commercial paper was available at 7 per cent., and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 6 per cent.

Eastern exchange was firm. The supply was not equal to requirements, and considerable amounts of currency were shipped. New York sight bills sold between banks at 80c per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $695,046 01, and the currency balance was $146,958 16.

Local stocks and bonds were firm, with a small floating supply. J., M. and I. first mortgage bonds were in request at 114 and second at 116. Short-line seconds were wanted at 109¾. Gas stock was offered at 130¾. Kentucky National Bank sold at 140¼, and Fourth National at 116. McCracken county bonds sold at 100. Southern News stock, ex-dividend, sold at 65.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	99½	100
4 per cent. coupons	123	123½
4½ per cent. coupons	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	127	128

The London *Economist*, December 29, says:

"While it is true that bankers are at this time of the year in the habit of calling in money with a view to making their published balance-sheets appear additionally strong in the matter of their cash reserves, it must not be forgotten that there are other and better reasons which compel them to hold more money at the turn of the year than at any other seasons. Not only are there the Christmas-holiday withdrawals to be provided for—this week's reduction of £5,000,000 in the coin and bullion at the Bank of England in the face of an influx from abroad is due to the Christmas demand—but there follows immediately the week in which bankers are called upon to make the heaviest payments of the entire year.

"The sum of these dividend payments to be provided for in the first week of January we may set down under:

On the home funds	£6,000,000
On home railway stocks	5,000,000
On Colonial Government and corporation stocks	3,700,000
On Indian railway stocks and debentures	2,300,000
On home corporation guarantees	2,000,000
On foreign and Colonial railway "sterling" securities	1,000,000
Total	£20,000,000
On foreign Government and railway securities, and upon all other home, colonial and foreign investments (possibly)	10,000,000
Total	£30,000,000

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money easy at 1¼@2½ ₩ cent., closing at 1½ ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ ₩ cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills are weaker at 483¼ for sixty days and 486 for demand.

Bar silver $1 10¾.

Dry goods imports for the week $2,815,000.

Government bonds were firm.

In the bond market West Shore and Buffalo 5s were actively traded in; the sales amounting to $4,686,000. The bonds opened at 58¾, fell off to 57¾ and rose to 60½. Considerable amounts were bought to cover short contracts. It is reported the new financial plan of the West Shore and Northern River Construction Company provides for an income bond, which shall be a second mortgage on the West Shore. The proceeds of this issue will be sufficient to relieve both companies. The bonds will be taken by a syndicate of capitalists, including parties interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is rumored that Vanderbilt has secured the road.

State securities were steady.

The stock market was dull to-day, but in general firm. The short interest was materially increased, and the efforts of the bears were directed chiefly against Louisville and Nashville, Omaha and Lackawanna. As compared with yesterday's close prices are generally a fraction higher. St. Paul preferred is 1 ₩ cent. lower at 115¾, and Oregon Navigation and Jersey Central ¼ higher at 100¾@80¾ respectively. In the specialties Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh preferred rose ½ to 35; Long Island 2 to 38; Ohio and Mississippi ¾ to 24¾; Ontario and Western ¾ to 13¾; New York and Texas Land 2⅝ to 13¾. Louisville, New Albany and Chicago declined 2 to 31, and Pullman Palace 1 to 114.

The business failures for the past seven days in the United States and Canada, as reported by telegraph to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 333 for the United States, Canada and the Provinces, against 348 the previous week.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 170,000 shares, and included 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 7,000 Louisville and Nashville; 6,000 Missouri Pacific; 5,000 Northwestern; 33,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 45,000 Union Pacific; 6,000 Northern Pacific, and 18,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

Trading in the mining market was light and developed no new features. Comstock was weak; Consolidated Virginia declined to 27c and Union Consolidated to $2 45; Sierra Nevada was selling at $2 85; Bodie was strong and advanced to $4 25, following the lead of the San Francisco market; Green Mountain was firm at $1 90; Robinson 22c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	100
Four and a halfs, coupon	114¾
Fours, coupon	123½
Pacific sixes of '95	128½

STOCKS.

Can. Pac. firsts..	111¾	Kansas & Texas..	23⅝
Erie seconds	92	Lake Erie & W'n	18¼
Leh. & Wilks....	103½	Lake Shore.....	96¾
La. consols.....	75	Lou. & Nash.....	47
Missouri sixes...	104	L., N. A. & C....	31
Han. & St. Jo....	110	M. & C., 1st pref.	10
St. P. & S. C. Ln.	116	Do. second pref.	5
Tenn. sixes.....	37	Mem. & Char....	38
Do. new.....	37	Mich. Central...	91¼
Tex. P. L. g. bds.	45⅞	Min. & St. Louis.	17⅛
Tex. P. & Rio G.	7½	Do. preferred....	35
G. P. firsts.....	113½	Mo. Pacific.....	98¾
U. P. land grant.	108½	Mobile & Ohio...	9½
U. P. s'kg f'ds..	117½	Morris & Essex..	123½
Virginia sixes....	40	Nash. & Chat....	82
Do. con. ex-cou.	42	N. J. Central....	80⅝
Do. deferred....	8	Nor. & W. pref..	40
Adams Express.	128½	Northern Pacific.	26¾
Allegheny Cen..	12	Do. preferred ..	54⅜
Alton & T. H....	45	Northwestern....	117¾
Do. preferred...	88	Do. preferred....	144½
American Exp..	99¾	N. Y. Central....	115¾
B. C. R. & Nor..	105	N. Y., L. E. & W.	19¾
Can. Southern ..	52½	Ohio & Miss.....	24
Central Pacific..	69⅝	Do. preferred ..	90½
Ches. & Ohio....	14¼	Ont. & Western..	13⅝
Do. first pref....	24¼	Oregon & Transc	31⅜
Do. second pref.	16¾	Pacific Mail.....	43
Chic. & Alton....	134½	Panama.....	98
Do. preferred....	145	Peoria, D. & E..	14
C., B. & Q.....	121	Pittsburgh	138¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	82¼	Pullman Pal. Car	113¾
C., St. L. & P.com.	11½	Reading	57¾
Do. preferred....	34	Rock Island.....	116
C., S. & Clev....	35	St. L. & S. F....	21¼
Clev. & Columb.	68½	Do. preferred....	40¾
Del. & Hudson...	106	Do. first pref....	80¾
Del., Lac. & W..	116¾	St. Paul.....	92½
Denver & R. G..	23½	Do. preferred ..	115¼
Erie.....	27¼	St. P., M. & M...	97
Do. preferred....	60	St. P. & Omaha..	32⅜
East Tennessee..	6¼	Do. preferred....	93½
Do. preferred....	12	Texas Pacific....	10½
Fort Wayne.....	132½	Union Pacific....	76⅞
Han. & St. Jo....	38½	U. S. Express....	56
Do. preferred....	88½	W., St. L. & P...	18⅞
Harlem.....	193	Do. preferred....	29½
Hous. & Texas...	49	Wells & Fargo....	108
Illinois Central..	134	Western Union..	76⅛
L., B. & Western.	18½	†Asked.	

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony.....	2¼	K. C. & C. B. 7s.	1¾
Rutland pref.....	5⅞	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	104½
Do. common.....	121½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	1½
Wis. C. common.	121½	A. & T. R. R....	48
Do. preferred	14	Boston & Al.....	*
F. & F. M. pref...	38	Boston & Me.....	134
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q.....	*
T., D. & Bur. Inc's	*	C., S. & C.....	*
B. Wat. Power..	138½	Eastern R. R....	99¾
Boston Land.....	*	F. & Pere M.....	17
A. & T. 1st 7s....	130	L. R. & F. S....	*
Do. land grant 7s	1	N. Y. & N. E....	*
S., H. & E. 7s...	239	O. & L. C. pref..	*
Do. 4½s.....	30	Do. common....	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta.....	2¼	Hale & Norcross.	2⅜
Belcher	1	Mexican.....	2
Belle Isle.....	10	Mount Diablo....	*
Best & Belcher..	2⅝	Navajo.....	2½
Bodie Consol....	4¼	Northern Belle..	50
California.....	*	Ophir.....	3½
Chollar	2⅝	Potosi	1
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage.....	1
Crown Point.....	1	Sierra Nevada....	3
Eureka Consol'd.	1¾	Union Consol'd..	2⅜
Gould & Curry...	1⅝	Utah.....	*
Grand Prize.....	*	Yellow Jacket....	2¾

Goodshow assessed 10c.

Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co..	*	Quincy	70½
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	17¾
Catalpa	110¾	Silver Islet.....	160
Copper Falls....	*	Osceola	29
Franklin.....	*	Central	19
Pewabic.....	98½	Huron	16½

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake.....	10	Quicksilver, pref	25
Iron Silver.....	100	South Pacific....	*
Ontario	29	Sutro	16
Quicksilver.....	5	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D.S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&eoly

TRADE ITEMS.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, Jan. 11, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp.				
No.....	302	1,187	450	660
Ale, beer and porter, bbls..	55	65	120	185
Bacon, lbs.....	59,700	168,790	154,673	85,770
Boots & shoes, cases.....	271	210	91	634
Corn, bu.....	1,035	.....	18,483	.....
Cotton, bales..	777	274	2,000	814
Coffee, lbs.....	34,851	28,488	125,771	54,008
Flour, bbls.....	233	477	722	682
Furniture, pcs.	902	804	431	1,572
Hams, lbs.....	6,700	4,686	33,387	3,038
H'dware, pkgs	475	869	458	1,672
Hogs, head.....	555	225	284	.....
Iron, pig, tons.	180	90	518	36
Leather, sides..	52	129	18	108
Molasses, bbls.	297	48	150	100
Nails, kegs.....	.....	810	1,937	1,374
Oil, carbon, bbls	854	945	681	689
Oats, bu.....	1,750	1,127	900	1,477
Sugar, bbls.....	209	253	191	305
Seed, grass and clover, bags.	97	173	543	411
Soap, bxs.....	204	471	192	668
Tobacco, leaf, hhds.....	65	150	311	206
Tobacco, m'fd, lbs.....	4,653	16,482	1,419	12,658
Whisky, bbls..	693	844	804	946

Pork Packing.

[Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 9.]

Our returns now in from interior points represent phrases which packed 56 per cent. of all such packing last winter—which means places exclusive of the seven large centers. Recent information, however, from the most of the places not yet reported to us for this week enable us to arrive at very close calculations for such points. The result is that the packing outside of the seven large cities is now approximately 1,043,000 hogs, since November 1, compared with 1,060,000 a year ago; the estimates for the season where operations have not closed indicate a total of 1,603,000, to March 1, compared with 1,681,272 at all such places last winter. This means that present indications point to a decrease of about 80,000 hogs for the winter at interior points.

In regard to the seven large cities, it is well understood that estimates are liable to be affected materially by later events and influences. For Chicago, with quite an extensive correspondence with live stock dealers, packers and others in that market, we find the views of these parties varying from 5 to 10 per cent. increase over last winter for that point to 10 to 15 per cent. decrease. In our calculations we assume that Chicago will nearly equal last year. At Kansas City the estimate offered us implies 55,000 increase. Here at Cincinnati there is now about 10,000 deficiency, but we believe last year's total will be reached. At St. Louis indications favor a number equal to or somewhat in excess of last year. At Indianapolis practically the same as last year. Milwaukee will be deficient 40,000 to 50,000. Louisville has gained 17,000. Summing up the figures adopted for the seven cities, the aggregate of estimates for the winter reaches 4,482,000 hogs, compared with 4,450,940 last year—about 30,000 increase. The packing to date at these places is 2,812,000, against 2,965,000 a year ago—a falling of 153,000 hogs.

Aggregating these figures for the large cities and the interior packing, the total to date shows 3,855,000 hogs, compared with 4,025,000 a year ago, or a decrease now of 170,000; estimated total for the season, 6,085,000, compared with last year's 6,132,212, or a decrease of 47,000.

When we take into consideration the fact that such estimates in nearly all cases fall short of the ultimate showing for the season, with the undersigned's figures of the recent curtailing of the movement of hogs, we find reason for the presumption that final returns will not show the packing for the winter to be below last year, and not impossible that earlier estimates may be reached.

It may be remarked here that the Eastern movement of hogs from the West this season since November 1 has exceeded corresponding time last year to an extent equal to the present deficiency in the Western packing, so that in the comparison of hogs actually marketed there is no deficiency at date. Should this Eastern movement keep up relatively, the packing estimates may have to be modified thereby.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed since November 1 to date at the seven principal cities, compared with a year ago, and aggregate at interior and all points:

January 9—	1884.	1883.
Chicago.....	1,485,000	1,630,000
Kansas City.....	261,000	253,000
Cincinnati.....	322,000	330,000
St. Louis.....	215,000	235,000
Indianapolis.....	150,000	187,000
Milwaukee.....	197,000	210,000
Louisville.....	142,000	120,000
Total, seven cities.....	2,812,000	2,965,000
Interior points.....	1,043,000	1,060,000
All points.....	3,855,000	4,025,000

During the past week the packing has fallen about 100,000 hogs below the corresponding week last year, being liberal a year ago and quite light this week. Toward the close the movement indicated an increase, and if the weather is favorable henceforward there will probably be a good and steady marketing of hogs. Farmers will be wise in availing themselves of current high prices, and put such stock into market as may be ready.

The following table indicates the present estimates for this season's packing to March 1 at the seven cities and at interior and all points, compared with last year's returns:

	Estimated. 1883-84.	*Packed.* 1882-83.
Chicago.....	2,550,000	2,557,823
Kansas City.....	500,000	445,374
Cincinnati.....	425,000	425,400
St. Louis.....	340,000	327,004
Indianapolis.....	275,000	276,017
Milwaukee.....	250,000	293,510
Louisville.....	142,000	125,812
Total, seven cities.....	4,482,000	4,450,940
Interior points.....	1,603,000	1,681,282
All points.....	6,085,000	6,132,212

Comparative Prices.

[Chicago Tribune, Jan. 9.]

The following table shows the average prices of leading articles in this market for eleven years past, on a currency basis. These are not the lowest and highest prices touched in that period, but the table presents a fairer view of the variations in nominal value than would an attempt to record the minor fluctuations. The figures represent dollars per barrel for pork, per ton for coal and pig-iron, per 1,000 feet for lumber and per 100 pounds for live stock. They represent cents per bushel for grain and flaxseed, per yard for prints and muslins and per pound for most other articles:

ARTICLES.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Spring wheat..	101¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	130¾	114¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Corn.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Oats.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pork.....	10.75	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Lard.....	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Bulk meats....	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Short ribs....	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Coal, anthracite	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Coal, bituminous	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Pig iron (S)...	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Pig iron (C)...	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Butter.....	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Cheese.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Lard, refined..	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Lumber, Saginaw	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Lumber, Wh. P.	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Coffee, Rio....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Coffee, A.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sugar, cut loaf	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sugar, granul'd	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sugar, A.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sugar, C.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Molasses, N. O.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Molasses, C....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Prints.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sheetings.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Drills.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ginghams.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Flannels.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Flax seed.....	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Timothy seed..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Clover seed....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Hay, timothy..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Hay, prairie...	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Wool, tub.....	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wool, unwashed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Wool, fine.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wool, coarse..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wool, combing	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wool, delaine..	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

The Barbed Wire Cases.

The cases, the final adjudication of which has been again adjourned, are described in brief as follows:

"There are about fifty Iowa barbed-wire cases pending, and eleven of these suits by agreement were to be tried and decided at the same time. Part were on the wire patents, others on barb-patents; and a number were for alleged infringement of patents in machinery used in the manufacture of barb wire. The defendants claim that the Putnam patent bears the same relation to barbed-wire machines as the rent in the Gliddon and Kelly patents to barbed wire which were declared invalid by Judge Treat at St. Louis in June, 1883, and concurred in by Judges McCrary and Love in the Iowa cases. The licensed factories are very urgent that the courts shall decide these cases, as the manufacturers who do not pay royalty are a disturbing element in the trade, and by cutting prices put the licensed men at great disadvantage."

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¼c, in round lots; baling twine 11½c per lb for hemp and 10c for jute.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 35@2 50; medium country, $2 25@2 35; colored, $1@1 25; lady peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—Demand fair and sales were made at last prices. We quote common to good country butter at 12@16c; prime to choice at 18@20c; fancy rolls, 24c; Wisconsin rolls at 25c; Northern dairy at 30c; Western Reserve at 28c; creamery, 42c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 8, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—The market was steady and prices were quotably unchanged. We quote 10¾c for middling upland, 9¾c for low middling, 9¼c for good ordinary, and 8c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Demand fair and sales were made at last prices. Cold weather is again likely to deter shipments. We quote Western partly skimmed at 8¾@10½c. Ohio factory at 12½@13c, cream at 14c and New York cheddar at 14@14½c.

COFFEE—The market was firm with a fair demand. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13¾c; prime, 14@14¼c; choice, 14½@14¾c; fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 12½@12½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 13c; Kentucky, 9@10c per bu.; Laurel, 11c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8½c.

CUT NAILS—We quote tenpennies at $2 60@2 65 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—Steady and unchanged. We quote at 53½c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—The market was fairly active but rather irregular. We quote fresh stock in cases at 25c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet but steady at quotations. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $7@8 50 for Western and Eastern respectively.

FIELD SEED—We quote common red clover at $6 25, sapling at $6 50, timothy at $1 50, orchard-grass at $2, red-top at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 30, and fancy do at $1 50 per bu. from store, in bags.

FRUIT—The market was steady, with a fair inquiry for green fruits, but cold weather is again threatening to interfere with shipments. We quote dried apples, for good to prime, at 3@3½c. Dried peaches 5¼@5½c for halves and 4½@4¾c for unhalved. Sun-dried apples at $3@4 per bbl on arrival for good to prime, and $3 75@4 25 from store. Bellflower and other fancy varieties 75c higher than quotations. Lemons, $4 50@7 50 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, $9 50@10 per bbl. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $13@14 per bbl for Cape Cod and $8@11 for Western.

GAME—Prices were irregular, according to differences in condition. Receipts and supplies were large. Quail, $1 per dozen; rabbits 80c@$1, and squirrels nominal; mallard ducks $3 per dozen.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—The market was firm at our last quotations. We quote on levee $9 50@10 for prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@8 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 16c; No. 2, 13c; primedry-salted, 12@12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10@10½c; prime green-salted, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—Firm and higher. We quote at $10 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@70c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@34c
White burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $14@14 50, and shipstuff at $17@17 50. Bran and shorts, mixed, $10@10 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 30@35c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 30@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 50@55c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 70c; No. 1 at 60c, and No. 2 at 55c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 23c; bank oil at 40c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 55c; coal oil 110° test, 12½c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 38c.

PROVISIONS—The market was tame and somewhat weaker. Asking prices were quotably unchanged, but concessions of perhaps 5c per 100 lbs. were obtainable on meats. Inquiry moderate. Our quotations are on the basis of car-loads.

MESS PORK—$15 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 8¼c, and clear sides, 8½@8¾c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides, 7¾@7¾c, and clear sides 8c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11½c in tierces; prime steam, 8¾@9c, and choice family, 9½c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13¼@13c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 10½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 7½c, canvassed and packed. Dried beef, 12c for Louisville, and 14c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Tierces, $19; barrels, $8 50@10, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—The market was moderately active at quotations. We quote dressed hens at $3 50 per dozen, young chickens live, at $2 50@3, and dressed, $3 25@3 50 as to size and condition. Live turkeys nominal, and dressed, 12½c. Geese, $5 per dozen.

NUTS—We quote chestnuts nominal. Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 50c@$1 per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—Steady at last prices. We quote granulated sugar at 8⅝@8¾c; A cut loaf at 9¼c; crushed and powdered at 9c; A at 8¼c; off A at 8¼c; C at 7½c; C yellow at 7@7¼c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6¾@7¼c; granulated 8¼c, and clarified, 8@8½c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@5c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $5 75@7 on arrival.

TALLOW—7c per lb.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—Steady at last price. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 35 for Russets and $1 50 for Early Rose per barrel from store, and on arrival at 75@80c for Russets and 90c for Early Rose, and $1 for Burbanks, in bulk per bbl measure; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 50. Sweet potatoes $2 50@3 25. Onions $1 50@1 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage at $4 50 per crate or $2 25 per bbl from store for prime Northern and $1@1 50 for common.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 13 per gallon.

WOOL—Prices were firm, but there was nothing doing. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@26c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Controlling markets were weak and lower.

The prospects for river navigation are not in any way improved, though the freeze averts the danger of a possible calamity.

Dealings at the Call Board were again native, aggregating 12,000 bushels, and footing up in the last four days 54,000 bushels. The sales included 2,000 bushels new mixed shelled corn, seller February, at 42c, 2,000 bushels do do February at 42c, 2,000 bushels do do March at 42½c, 2 cars No. 2 rye, cash, at 65c, 1,000 bushels do do February at 65½c, 1,000 bushels do do February at 65½c, 2,000 bushels do do March at 66½c, 1,000 bushels do do March at 66¾c.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal. No. 2 longberry was salable at $1 04@1 05, and No. 2 red at 98c @$1.

CORN—Receipts light and offerings small. The market favored sellers. New ear was quotable at 45@46c on track, and new mixed shelled at 47@47½c.

OATS—Demand moderate, with offerings relatively fair. No. 2 mixed was salable at 35½c on track, and No. 2 white at 36½c.

RYE—Firm at our last quotations. No. 2 was salable at 65c on track.

BARLEY—Nominal.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was firm and active, with sales aggregating 137 hogsheads, distributed as follows:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 2 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $14 75 and 7 70; 4 hhds Bourbon county leaf at $17 75, 14, 10 75 and 14 75; 3 hhds Monroe county leaf at $8, 7 70 and 8; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $16 50; 5 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7 70, 6, 7 20, 6 50 and 6 90; 1 hhd Caldwell county leaf at $8 60; 2 hhds leaf and lugs at $13 75 and 6 80.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county common leaf and lugs at $11 75 and 6 90; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $8 40; 5 hhds McCracken county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 20, 6 90, 6 80 and 6 75.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 3 hhds Henry county common leaf and lugs at $14 25, 12 75 and 7 90; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $13 75; 2 hhds Hardin county lugs at $9 40 and 6; 2 hhds Hart county common leaf at $7 90 and 7 55; 3 hhds Caldwell county trash at $4 70, 5 25 and 5 75; 9 hhds Graves county leaf at $8 each.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE

CITY FEATURES.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Chill Cure. Merely breaking the chill is not sufficient—the cause must be removed Wintersmith's Chill Cure never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

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The COURIER-JOURNAL *has established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions, and where files of the paper may always be found, as follows:*

NEW YORK—*Rooms 83 and 85, Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

CINCINNATI—*Northeast corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*No. 608 Fourteenth st opposite Ebbitt House. O. O. Stealey, Manager.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—*Club Room, 5 Grand Pacific Hotel. Edgar L. Wakeman, Manager.*

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, '84.

PICKED UP.

LAST night thieves effected an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Bowles, at 318 Seventh street, and stole a quantity of clothing.

A MAN named Walker, the colored carriage driver of Mr. J. Von Borries, fell on the icy sidewalk at Floyd and Chestnut streets yesterday and broke his leg.

YESTERDAY was the thirty-sixth birthday of Detective Wm. Owens, and he received numerous presents. Among them, a beautiful gold pen and pencil, with a solid case, which was left at the office by some unknown party.

CHAS. WRIGHT was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. He borrowed a fine pistol from Fred. Doherty, who keeps a book store on Fifth, near Jefferson, and pawned it at Stevenson's shop. When Doherty heard of this he claimed his property and Wright was locked up.

HENRY JOHNSON was arrested yesterday, by Officer Fow and Detective Daily, on the charge of grand larceny. A few days ago he slipped in the back door of Dearing's book-store, at Third and Jefferson, and stole a fine overcoat belonging to the book-keeper, Mr. Watson, which he pawned. The coat was recovered.

GEN. HAZEN'S predicted cold wave, which was to have hit Louisville yesterday, failed to show up. The mean temperature was 24.1°; it was warmer last evening at 10:35 than it was at noon; the wind was from the southwest and the barometer was above the mean for the day. It was not as cold at Bismarck, Dak., yesterday afternoon as it was in Louisville, the difference being 15°.

AMUSEMENTS.

THERE was a full house at Macauley's last night to see Jas. O'Neil in "Monte Cristo." The seats were all taken below, the balcony and gallery full, and a large party occupied the box. The engagement closes with a matinee and a performance to-night.

THERE was no lecture at the Masonic Temple last night. The house was so small on Thursday evening that it was decided to discontinue the entertainments. From the number of persons who called last night to make inquiries, there would no doubt have been a much larger audience than on the previous evening if the doors had been opened.

PERSONAL POINTS.

S. W. Moody, of Idaho, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Wm. E. Granner, of New York, is a guest of Rufer's Hotel.

Sam. M. Burdett, of Lancaster, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mrs. F. and Mrs. L. Rauh, of Cincinnati, are here on a visit to Mr. Louis Barkhouse.

Miss Edmonia Van Dyke has returned from Massachusetts, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Alexander's—M. H. Slosson, New York; S. B. Anderson, Indianapolis; W. H. Hudson, Paris, Tenn.; R. B. Dunn, Richmond, Ky.; D. T. Gay and wife, Clinton, Ill.; J. M. Eccles, Cincinnati; S. H. Singleton, Paducah; George W. Duvall, Princeton; W. W. Bonney, Boston; J. L. Harlan, Boyle, Ky.; Hon. Henry Ahlers, Philadelphia.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

A Child in a Dying Condition From An Overdose of The Drug.

A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who live on Newton street, was accidentally poisoned yesterday, and it may die. The child, which is two years old, was sick, and Mr. Martin gave it a spoonful of "Godfrey's Cordial." This mixture contains opium, and ten drops is considered a large dose for a child. It did not have the effect of quieting the child, however, and Mrs. Martin consulted a neighbor, who thought she should administer a second dose of the cordial, which she did. The infant soon afterward had a violent spasm, then went into a deep sleep, from which he could not be aroused. Dr. Trunnell was sent for, and worked on the patient some time, succeeding in partially awakening him, but he soon sank into another stupor. The child will probably die.

At the River.

The river presented a scene last night of Arctic grandeur as the broad flotilla of ice swept onward to the gulf. During the afternoon a gorge formed along the shore, extending out about sixty feet, which will make a very formidable barrier between land and water if the cold weather continues. The Mail-line wharf-boat was drawn out from shore to keep it afloat, but as the river is still falling and freezing it may be another pull out will be impossible. The ferry-boat made trips yesterday with as much regularity as possible, but the crossings were discontinued early in the evening. If a rise should come before the shore-ice melts loose from the boats great damage will follow a break, and coal fleets will suffer, but river men do not at present regard the situation as at all critical.

THE DISPUTED NOTE.

Testimony in the Beech vs. Cummins Case Closes with the Statements of the Plaintiff and His Brother.

THE ARGUMENTS TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The Beach vs. Cummins case was resumed in the Vice Chancellor's Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The court announced that all witnesses and jurors in other cases would be discharged, as this would be continued throughout the week.

Proceedings were opened with the reading of A. H. Johnson's deposition, the substance of which has already been given.

The first witness called was Mr. H. H. Beach, a brother of the plaintiff. He was handed a paper by the counsel for the plaintiff, and asked to identify the signatures to it. He did so, and announced that they were those of his brother and Dr. Cummins. The paper was then read. It purported to be an agreement between the plaintiff and Dr. Cummins, by which the latter promised to pay $75 cash and give three notes for $1,000 each—payable, one in three months one in one year and one in two years. In consideration of these the plaintiff bound himself not to enter into any suit or suits to be brought by H. H. Beach against the Doctor. The agreement was marked "confidential."

The examination of H. H. Beach was then renewed. He testified:

"I knew Dr. Cummins one year before his marriage, which took place in 1862. My father's name was W. H. Beach. He was a man of means, but I can't tell exactly what he was worth. I know, however, that he had a great deal of money. I and my brother, after ascertaining that Dr. Cummins had money in his hands for us, called on him and demanded it. He acknowledged having it, but said that he had a right to pay it at his discretion. This was in January, 1870, as near as I can remember. I was told of this money by Mr. W. Pittman, of Jeffersonville, who told me that he had witnessed the original transaction between my father and Dr. Cummins. He said that he had waited five years for the Doctor to make a settlement, but he had never done so, and now, as he (Pittman) considered himself a dying man, he had resolved to reveal it. He told me this and also told Dr. Cummins' ward, a prominent gentlemen in Clark county, Indiana. I went once more, some time afterward, to the Doctor, and told him that I needed money badly. He agreed with me, and said that he would give me my part in three or four months. When the time expired I approached him again, but he informed me briefly that my habits were such that he did not feel justified in letting me have it. He referred to my drinking. I filed a suit in 1881. I went to see Dr. Cummins first the day after Pittman had told me of his having the money."

When cross-examined, the witness said:

"The last time I saw Dr. Cummins to speak to him was in the last part of '79. I was at his house on a social visit some time in 1876. He never forbade me to come to his house. I was in his office once for about a year. I never collected any money for him."

"Did you have any trouble with the Doctor about failing to pay him over some money?"

"Not in that connection."

The plaintiff's counsel here interfered, and this line of questioning was dropped.

"Mr. Pittman," the witness continued, "called on my brother and told him the same that he did me. I never mentioned it to Sam until after he had been told by Pittmann. After I made the first demand upon the Doctor, I let the matter rest for five or six years without ever speaking or writing to him about it."

The witness was shown another paper, and asked to identify the handwriting. He stated that it was his own. The letter was dated January 18, he thought, of the year 1882. On further questioning he admitted that it might have been in 1881. He could not remember when he employed counsel to bring suit, but thought that it was in January, 1882.

The attorney for the defense then read the letter in question. It was from H. H. Beach to Dr. Cummins, and stated that a great injustice had been done him by the Doctor. He detailed the property which the Doctor had gotten by his wife, the writer's sister, including $10,000, real estate and household furniture. His wife, the letter claimed, had desired that this property should go to her brother at her death. Dr. Cummins had refused to allow this; had kept her under the influence of opiates, and refused to permit her to speak to her friends on the subject. In conclusion, the writer stated that there was a transaction which occurred in the lifetime of his father between him and Dr. Cummins, the facts of which he had learned, and on account of which he was determined to bring suit, even if such action exposed everything. If such publicity was not desired, it might be averted by calling upon the writer's lawyers and adjusting the matter with them. It was signed "H. H. Beach."

Mr. Lee Dunkelspiel, clerk in the Assessor's office, was next called. He was asked to show the assessments of Dr. Cummins for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867. The plaintiff's counsel stated that in the first two years Dr. Cummins was assessed for about $7,000, and in the last about $18,000, which increase they expected to prove was on account of the possession of the trust fund of about $10,000. The defendant first objected, but at last allowed the introduction of the testimony.

Mr. Samuel H. Beach, the plaintiff, was the next witness. He stated that his father died in October, 1866. He left a will, Jonas G. Howard being executor. He was asked about the estate distributed, but the court decided that this was not competent testimony. He was asked if he had ever stated to Dr. Brady that Dr. Cummins had been so liberal to him that he could not apply for further help. He replied that he had not.

The deposition of Dr. Ed. Palmer was next read. He deposed that he was a physician, and had known Dr. Cummins intimately. He stated that death from the disease from which he died was often sudden. He was of the opinion that on the 21st day of April Dr. Cummins was able to attend to ordinary business. There was nothing in the nature of the disease to prevent such attention to business until the decisive symptoms had set in. Headache was not a usual symptom in the disease, and was too common a symptom for so many diseases to be regarded as of importance.

The deposition of Dr. R. W. Taylor was read. The disease from which Dr. Cummins died was not, in witness' opinion, one that would incapacitate him from the transaction of ordinary business. Cases where the mind was affected were exceptional.

The deposition of Dr. R. W. Pierce was also read by the defense.

Mr. Sam A. Drake was put upon the stand, and testified that he had visited Dr. Cummins last winter, and had never noticed anything unusual in his mental condition. He had seen Dr. Cummins angry only once or twice, and then when slightly under the influence of liquor. He had known him intimately since 1859.

The deposition of Dr. I. H. Keilar was read by the defense. The witness deposed that he had known A. H. Johnson for about ten years. He had practiced in the family for some time. He had been called in to attend Mrs. Johnson about the 13th of last May, having previously been engaged by her mother.

Mr. J. G. Howard was put upon the stand. He said that he was a lawyer in Jeffersonville, and was the executor of the late William Beach. The deceased was accurate in his book-keeping. He had found no evidence in his books or papers that $10,000 had ever been deposited as a trust in the hands of Dr. Cummins. He was asked if there had not been great surprise at the small amount of money left by the deceased, and replied that to his knowledge there had not.

The defense introduced the Assessor's books to show that in one year Dr. Cummins' assessments had leaped up from $17,000 to $30,000.

Mr. J. A. Stratton was recalled, and testified that he believed the signatures to the other two notes and to the purported article of agreement were not genuine. The notes, the body of the agreement and the memorandum of "confidential" were in the handwriting of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. W. Fowler, the druggist, was recalled and put upon the stand to make some addition to his previous statements. The case was then closed as to testimony, and the arguments will begin this morning.

THE HEBREW TEMPLES.

The Lecture of Dr. Moses on the Life and Times of the Great German Liberal, Herr Edward Lasker.

"THE BLESSINGS OF JACOB."

The severe weather only slightly decreased the audience at the Broadway Temple last night, to hear Dr. Adolph. Moses' lecture on the dead statesman, Edward Lasker.

Prof. Frese presided at the organ, and the new, full choir rendered harmonious responses throughout the Jewish ritual. After a solo by Mrs. Friedenheimer, Rabbi Moses spoke, saying:

I will speak to-night of Edward Lasker. This celebrated statesman, famous orator, champion of German liberty and constitutionalism, is no longer among the living, a kind providence having decreed that his liberty-loving soul should soar aloft to Him from this the freest land on earth. It was vouchesafed to this typical Jew to bask in the sunbeam of liberty and here end his career. The news of his sudden ending spread deep gloom through Germany and the best portions of the people of America. The COURIER-JOURNAL this morning gives a brief outline of his brilliant life, and it has written in a broad catholic spirit, showing a clear insight of his wonderful career and the German elements he worked with. At his funeral yesterday from the Hebrew Temple in New York, Carl Schurz delivered a funeral oration over his dead friend. If there has been grief here in America what must it have been in Germany? I have no doubt it has cast a pall of gloom over that land. The best men and women have wept, for his was one of the greatest minds the Father ever produced. And yet in Germany there is shame mingled with the sadness. Shame for the doings of the past six years. Now that Parliament can never ring with his eloquent voice, liberal Germany will wonder how it could curse as it has the race which he represented. How shameful to savagely attack the race which gave Gemany a Mendelssohn, a Hone, a Bernard, a Bamberger, a Geiger, an Edward Lasker!

Thank God that He ever wills that good shall spring from every evil. Lasker's death will start richer thought, and will do more good than even his noble life. I predict that Jewish toleration will now set in in Germany. They will say that no degraded, dishonest race could have produced such a man. Edward Lasker showed that when a Jew is great he is greater than all. He is great as the prophets of old and as the Nazarene. We have been told a Jew is no patriot; can not love his country. When Lasker was only nineteen he left Breslau for Berlin, where he took part in the revolution for liberty; from there he went to Vienna, joining the Student Legion, as stated in the COURIER-JOURNAL, and fought under Robert Blum till the legion was scattered in death.

Returning to Prussia, he studied astronomy and mathematics. We are often told that Jews pay all their boys to making money when fifteen years old. Here was a merchant setting his boy to study science as many thousand Jewish fathers have done. Now Lasker was not born in Berlin, nor Vienna, but at Jaraczyn in Posen, Prussian Poland. He was what you Southern German Jews call contemptuously a Polak. It is time for this to stop. The sentiment is wrong. After astronomy, Lasker studied jurisprudence. In 1860 he unfolded great literary ability. His essays caused wonder and admiration. This whole week I have been reading with wrapt attention his works on philosophy. How did he ever have time to write it? He wrote also the Origin of Language, the Duty of Culture, the History and Destiny of the Human Race. All his works display acute accuracy and great power. I have studied languages over twenty years, yet his works were an astonishment to me, reminding me of the great Lazarus and Steincarl. How wonderfully he wrote of words and action. As soon as Germany knew him he was called to Parliament, and then the great Barons looked down on the little Jew.

As my learned friend Dr. Whitsett, who is an acute observer, told me, when the little Jew arose and began to speak he grew high and grand. All understood that a superior genius was addressing them. It had been said that Jews were Oriental; that, though born in Germany or England, they looked toward Palestine. Ah, Edward Lasker loved his country, Germany, with a love stronger than a woman's. I remember how we young Germans had spoken of the dreams of United Germany and shed precious blood for it. I remember the enthusiasm Lasker created as he went from town to town, making patriotic speeches. In 1866 he held out the first hand of reconciliation to Bismarck. When Bismarck asked for a bill of indemnity Lasker arose and spoke for it. From 1866 to 1870 Lasker led the party of the Northern Confederation of Germany. He became Bismarck's right hand man. The world saw, with astonishment, that Bismarck leaned upon a Jew.

Dr. Whitsett said to me: "Bismarck was inferior to Lasker as an orator and looked for his support." A reaction came. Bismarck wanted to make Germany independent peculiarly. He offered the Liberals a share if they would become protectionists. Lasker was a free trader, and would not yield. Then Bismarck, to his shame, permitted base attacks to be made on Lasker; he encouraged the prejudice against the Jews. The Catholic party said: "All the liberalism of Germany is led by a Jew." Lasker opposed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The dogs of hell were let loose by Bismarck and hired to hound his tracks. Bismarck encouraged "Jew-baiting." Lasker was saddened by this ingratitude; he came to this country to rest. He saw liberty and toleration; he found not only the land of milk and honey, but the milk of human kindness. Jews everywhere on an equality. Jewish temples of charity abounded.

Do you ask me was Lasker a good, faithful Jew? Yes, he was, though he might not have answered all the questions of the Catechism affirmatively. He was a Jew in life and feeling. I have read his works and looked into his heart. He wrote "We love God by walking in His ways; we worship Him by loving His creatures; we comprehend God only with our hearts." In conclusion, Lasker was one of the greatest minds that Israel has given to the world. He ranks with Spinoza, Mendelssohn, the Apostles, Moses and Jesus. I tell you, friends and co-religionists, Israel is still fruitful, not barren, but producing noble men and women.

THE BLESSINGS OF JACOB.

At the First-street Temple, last evening, Rabbi Myers spoke of the blessings conferred by Jacob, on his own sons, when he felt death approaching. He said they were prophetic in character, for they clearly described the destiny of each of the twelve tribes, as they subsequently occurred to them, long after their bestowal. He read the Forty-ninth chapter of Genesis, and elucidated the language and character of each blessing as he proceeded, from which we quote as follows: Reuben, by birth, was entitled to dignity and power, and forfeited the priesthood and monarchy by a violation of moral and natural laws. The patriarch deprecated the cruelty and rebellious spirit of Simeon and Levi, and prayed not to be identified with them in their feuds, hence in the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth chapters of Numbers, when the genealogy of Korah, of the tribe of Levi, and Zimri, of the tribe of Simeon, are given, the mention of his name is omitted. In cursing their anger, it was the offense, not the offender, he denounced. The regal power which Reuben had forfeited was conferred upon Judah, from whom many valiant kings arose. "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from beneath his feet, until he cometh unto Shiloh, and people gather unto him." The position and open seaport of the tribe of Zebulun brought him into communication with the mercantile world, and they flourished in trade and commerce. His territory extended to Zidon and Tyrus, the richest commercial cities of the East, and of him Ezekiel said: "Thou art situate at the entrance of the sea; thou art a merchant of the people for many isles. The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad are thy mariners." Issachar loved quiet and contentment, and his descendants were devoted to science and literature. "Dan shall judge his people." His tribe was so outnumbered by their enemies, that they could not defeat them in open war, and therefore had recourse to strategy, like the serpent, and thereby overreached them. Samson was a Judge from this tribe.

Gad was noted for his intrepidity, Asher for the fertility and luxuriance of his country, and Naphtali for his bravery. The blessing to Joseph fully described the incidents of his life and his descendants; and the prophecy as to Benjamin was sustained by the victory of Mordecai and Esther, who were of that tribe, as was also Saul, the first King in Israel.

After speaking of the duty of parents, before death, of coupling with their blessing suitable instruction and admonition, Rabbi Myers closed as follows: Therefore, as no man knows the day of his death, and, as it may overtake him unawares, it is a serious responsibility whilst we retain the faculty to teach and impress upon our children their religious and moral duties, so that when we are lain low in the grave they may cherish with filial devotion and love the paternal injunctions which we have given them. Thus will be effectuated the words: *Zecher tzadik livracha*—"the memory of the righteous shall become a blessing." Amen

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER

John R. Taylor (one of the heirs to the immense Taylor estate), of Newport, Ky., says of the BENTON HAIR GROWER: "I have used it, and find it all that is claimed for it. I like it very much. It has grown hair on my head to some extent."

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., CLEVELAND, O.—*Gentlemen:* I am much pleased with the effect of your Hair Grower, which one of my patients has been using. Please send a bottle to
DR. SAM'L MOORE, 202 West Grace st.
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24, 1882.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Dear Sirs:* About a year ago one half of my head was bald and shiny and as bare as the palm of my hand. I was told by physicians that it would be impossible for hair to grow on my head, as I had suffered so much from neuralgia. I am over sixty years of age, and began to use your Hair Grower less than a year ago. I have now as good a head of hair as I ever had in youth. It is now from five to six inches in length, and in such a luxuriant condition that no one would think I had ever been bald. MRS. C. M. WILD,
118 Clinton st., Cleveland, O.

Mrs. A. V. Eastman, Seville, Ohio, says: "I think the hair is starting on Mr. Eastman's head. It certainly started down next to his old hair, and the bald spot on my head has got a thick growth of fine hair about an inch long."

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., CLEVELAND, O.—*Sirs:* Three years ago my hair began to fall out rapidly. Last October I commenced to use your Hair Grower, single strength. My hair has nearly stopped falling. I feel encouraged that the double-strength Grower will stop it entirely. I intend to use your Grower as long as I live.
Yours respectfully, MRS. H. N. MOORE,
Clinton, Iowa.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Gents:* "Last fall I commenced using your Hair Grower. I was quite bald on top of my head, and had little faith in any remedy reproducing hair, but I hoped it might cure the terrible itching and heal up the scalp. After applying three bottles I was agreeably surprised at finding the top of my cranium adorned with a new, silky coat of hair from a half to three-quarters of an inch long.
Yours truly, JEROME B. CHAPMAN.
Vienna, Ill.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Gents:* Since 1874, at the age of only eleven years, my hair began to come out rapidly in spots. My long and beautiful hair was cut off. My parents did their best in trying to have it grow, and to find that at the end of five years I was just as bald as ever. They had no more hope, and would try no more. I could think of and care for nothing else. Last August I sent for a bottle of your Hair Grower, and in October I threw my wig away, for my head was all covered with my own hair. I will say in this that I can cheerfully recommend your Hair Grower as having done for me what no other medicine has done, and I have been under medical treatment of the best doctors for many years, not only in this but other States. My case was a stubborn one, but it yielded to your Hair Grower from the start. I have recommended it to a great many here, and they have used it with success. I can not speak too highly of it. You can use this letter if you wish.
Yours respectfully,
MISS. FRANCES EBERLEY,
Perrysburg, O.

NEILLSVILLE, WIS., Aug. 30, 1883.
BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Gents:* Please send as follows as soon as possible: 2 bottles at $1; 1 bottle at $2; 1 bottle at $3. The Grower has certainly given me a very close, fine growth of hair, so much so that men coming in that have not seen me for some time notice the hair, and others want to know what has changed me. There are several parties ordered Grower from here, and there will be more of them. Our bookkeeper, Mr. Hein, has a fine, heavy growth as any one. Mine is thick enough, but very fine.
Yours respectfully, H. G. CURRAN.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Gents:* I have been using your Hair Grower, and find it an excellent dressing. It keeps my scalp free of dandruff. Inclosed find $2 and postage. Please mail me one bottle double strength and oblige yours respectfully, G. J. BUCHANAN,
Barnsville, O.

Will Grow Hair on Bald Heads!
Will Prevent the Hair Turning Gray!
Will Cure Dandruff and Itching Scalp!
Will Grow Whiskers and Mustaches!
Will Stop the Hair Falling Out!
Is Perfectly Harmless!

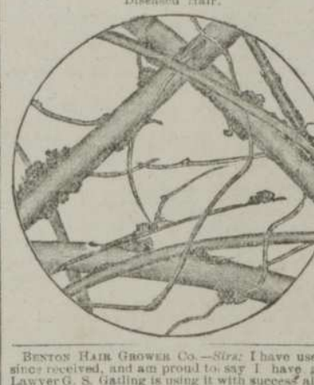
In hundreds of cases in which we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

1. We can grow hair in 80 cases out of every 100, no matter how long bald.
2. To grow a heavy mustache or eyebrows it is just the thing.
3. We can grow hair on man or beast.
4. Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.
5. It is just as easy to grow hair as is vegetables.
6. We have the most wonderful discovery ever recorded in the annals of science.
7. It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp.
8. The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with vitality.
9. It is just what is represented and nothing else.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH: When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla: in such cases the double or the triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately. Price, double strength, $2 00 per bottle; triple strength, $3 00 per bottle.

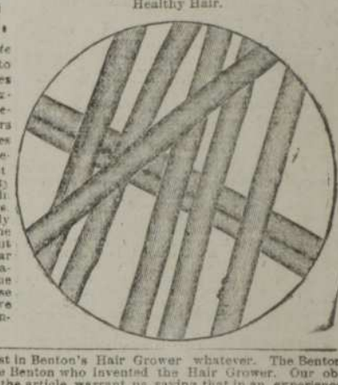
Contracts on the Principle of No Hair, No Pay!

From Photo-microscopic view of the Diseased Hair.



ALOPECIA.--Diseased Hair.

From Photo-microscopic View of the Healthy Hair.



This disease is caused by a *vegetable parasite* of fungoid growth, and is generally divided into several varieties. Sometimes the hair comes out in spots; but at other times the disease extends over the whole of the scalp, and not unfrequently the hair falls off the eyebrows, whiskers and other portions of the body also. Sometimes the parasite exists in the hair for a long time before the nature of the disease is known; but sooner or later, if it is sure to destroy the vitality and cause the hair to fall out rapidly, and in many cases producing baldness in a few weeks. Among the premonitory symptoms will usually be found an itching of the scalp, and soon the hair becomes brashy and harsh, and falls out rapidly. In some varieties it comes out in circular patches, leaving the scalp bare, and if the parasite is not destroyed at once, extends over the whole of the scalp. Any troubled by this disease can send us a few hairs for examination, and we will send a prescription free to be used in connection with BENTON'S HAIR GROWER.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Sirs:* I have used the Grower faithfully since received, and am proud to say I have great hopes of success. Lawyer G. S. Gatling is using it with success also. If you would use our papers here, and give us as reference, you can sell lots of it. Yours, &c.,
J. MACKENCHY, San Augustine, Texas.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., CLEVELAND, O.—*Gents:* Inclosed please find one dollar, for which send me by return mail one bottle of your Hair Grower. The use of one bottle of the Grower has stopped my hair from falling out and started a new growth on crown, but not on temples. Would a bottle of No. 2 or No. 3 be preferable to use with No. 1.
Respectfully yours, H. P. FICKEN,
Monarch, Chaffe Co., Col.

THE BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., CLEVELAND, O.—*Gents:* I inclose one dollar, for which send me a bottle of your Hair Grower, in care of Gibson House, Cincinnati. What I have used has stopped my hair from coming out, and it also relieved me of a very bad humor and itching of the scalp. I feel sure the Grower will do all you claim for it. I am traveling for Howell Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. My residence is No. 18 Hopkins ave., Baltimore, Md. Yours truly, O. E. GAITHER,
St. Louis, Mo.

We have no interest in Benton's Hair Grower whatever. The Benton of our firm is not the Benton who invented the Hair Grower. Our observations in selling the article warrant us saying that in an experience of over a quarter of a century in the drug trade we have never before known of a Hair Grower to produce such surprising results and receive so many enthusiastic and voluntary commendations. Respectfully,
BENTON, MYERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Cleveland, O.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., CLEVELAND, O.—*Gents:* Inclosed find P. O. order for one dozen Grower. I have lots of customers that are getting quite a fever over Benton's Hair Grower. It seems to do just what you advertise it to do. Yours truly, C. E. WAGNER, Barber,
Corunna, Michigan.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.—*Dear Sirs:* Inclosed find two dollars for one bottle of your double strength Grower. I have been using the single strength since last March, and am more than pleased with its effect. I am 47 years old; have been bald for 25 years. I now have a nice growth of young hair, and have had it cut three or four times since I commenced the use of your Grower. Send at once and oblige,
Yours truly, C. H. CHANDLER, Montgomery, Ala.

Having examined the original letters of which the foregoing are copies, we take pleasure in stating that we believe them to be genuine, and to have been received by the Benton Hair Grower Co. in the regular course of business, without solicitation.

The herein named gentlemen are among the foremost citizens of Ohio, Mr. Handy being President of the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Payne, a large capitalist, prominently spoken of for President of the United States. Mr. Eells being President of Commercial National Bank; and Mr. Harman extensive property owner and lumber dealer.

T. P. HANDY,
HON. H. B. PAYNE,
DAN. P. EELLS,
A. M. HARMAN.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER IS A POMADE

Manufactured of the very best material that can be used. AS A DRESSING it is unsurpassed. It keeps the Hair Soft and Glossy, and the Scalp Clean and Free from Dandruff.

None genuine unless labeled as follows: Single Strength, Red Wrapper, Black Letters and Bronze Trimmings; Double Strength, Blue Wrapper Black Letters and Bronze Trimmings; Triple Strength, Green Wrapper, Black Letters, Bronze Trimmings.

HOME USE.—Those who buy it and apply it themselves can receive just as much benefit from it as if treated at our office, if they will use it strictly according to directions. If you are partially bald and want a growth of hair, buy the Grower and use it; but if you do not intend to use it according to directions, we would much prefer you would let it alone and save your money and the reputation of the Grower also. ☞Sent charges prepaid on receipt of price.

Price, Single Strength, $1 00; Double Strength, $2 00; Triple Strength, $3 00.

If your druggists have not got it, we will send it prepaid on receipt of price. ☞Much interesting reading matter about the HAIR FREE on application. Address

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Brainard Block, Cleveland, O.

A FORTY-CENT SUIT.

A Difference of Forty Cents Results in a Broken Arm and a Law Suit.

A novel suit was entered in 'Squire McGrath's court yesterday, the amount involved being only forty cents. The proceeding was instituted by Joe Wessel, the blacksmith at 121 Main, against James Jones. Yesterday morning Jones went into the shop leading a mule, which he wanted shod, saying he would come back and get the animal. Wessel did the work, and when his dinner hour arrived Jones had not come back. He left, however, telling his helper, named Johnson, to take charge of the shop, and not to let Jones have the mule until he paid $1 25, which was the charge for doing the work. Wessel had not been gone long when Jones entered, and, taking eighty-five cents from his pocket, threw it down upon the anvil and started off with the animal. Johnson tried to stop him, and a scuffle ensued, which was ended by the blacksmith falling over a tub, and breaking his arm. Jones then went off with the animal. When Wessel returned he was very indignant and entered suit in 'Squire McGrath's court for the remaining forty cents. Johnson will probably sue for damages.

"WHITEY," the famous Scotch rat-catcher of the No. 5 Fire Company, was found dead in his box yesterday morning. The noble animal has been filling an engagement at the Galt House recently, catching rats that emigrated into the basement from the sewers and byways during the cold weather—the total score for the four nights he tackled the rodents being 260. But the malady known as "rat-poisoning," which attacks dogs that engage in prolonged contests of this kind, carried him off. His funeral will take place this afternoon under the auspices of the company. No flowers. Burial private.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT

Auction Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Will be continued until the entire stock is closed out.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
THIS EVENING AT 7:30.

The balance of our Hosiery and Underwear at your own price. Silks, Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Cloaks and Shawls will be slaughtered.

A few Show-cases and Counters left will be sold cheap.

W. H. CLOSE,
Fourth Ave.
E. P. FONTAINE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PIANOS, ETC.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

1883 vs. 1884.

A NEW DEAL.

STEINWAY & SONS',
DECKER BROS.',
HAINES BROS.',
J. & C. FISCHER'S,
VOSE & SON'S,
COTTAGE UPRIGHT
AND
BALDWIN & CO.'S SQUARE

PIANOS.

The Celebrated Estey Organs.
144,000 NOW IN USE.
ALSO THE
Shoninger, Bell and Hamilton Organs.

For the year 1884 our motto will be to PUSH OUR BUSINESS STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE, treat every one with courtesy and politeness, give the very LOWEST PRICES possible on FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS fully GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. We wish our customers and numerous friends, and also our competitors, a happy and prosperous new year.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
No. 236 Fourth Ave.
mr1 ThSa&Tuly

MEDICAL.

GREAT SUCCESS
—OF—
Wintersmith's Chill Cure.

HOME TESTIMONY.

MR. BEN. UHLER, Grocer, between Jackson and Hancock, says: "I had been suffering from the effects of malaria for months, had dumb chills, felt badly, not able to work; tried quinine and other remedies with no good effect. A bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure relieved me immediately. It is the best tonic I know of."

CURTIS LEACH, of Rowlett's, says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure is the great remedy in this locality. Joan N. Owens had chills for 9 months; tried everything; nothing did him any good until he got Wintersmith's Chill Tonic."

A. L. CROW & CO., of Charleston, Miss., says: "Wintersmith's Chill Cure has made some wonderful cures in this neighborhood." His little boy was cured with one bottle. Sold by all druggists.

ORGANS, ETC.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS

STYLE L ORGUINETTE,
With 25 feet music, $6.

Having a large stock of this FAVORITE STYLE of Orguinettes, I offer them for the next 30 days at $6, with 25 feet of music. (The regular price is $10, with 14 feet of music.)

EMILY TRIPP,
Sole Agent for Kentucky and Southern Indiana, Publisher of Music and Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Etc.
ur15 Satf 1orSp NO. 519 FOURTH AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINES.

OLD, OLD SHERRY,

AMONTILADO PASADO,

$18 PER DOZEN.

A. FONDA & SONS
339 FOURTH AVE.,
Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Segars.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

ADOLPH RASSINIER & CO.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

From France, Germany, Spain and Portugal,
Delivered direct from U. S. Bonded Warehouses.

Fine Kentucky Whiskies, Etc.

249 AND 251 FOURTH AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFS.

CHAS. H. CONNER,
Corner Clay and Franklin Sts.

We Make Three Fire-proof Roofs:

COMPOSITION—The best roof for the least money in the world.
SLATE—From the choice quarries of this country. Large roofs and decorative slating a specialty.
IRON—Cheap, light and good. Can be applied by any one.
☞Correspondence solicited. Telephone. mr20 TuTh&Sa

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Masonic Temple, Northwest Cor. of Fourth and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.

REAL PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. NO TEXT BOOKS

School in session day and evening, all the year. No vacation. For circulars, etc., calls College or address BEN. C. WEAVER, Principal.
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